"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Warmer, possibly snow flurries today; Thursday probably fair.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,571. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY REPUDIATES OFFER TO NEGOTIATE; BERNSTORFF SAYS FAREWELL; HOPES FOR PEACE; NEW DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF AMERICAN SAILORS

CALL VOLUNTEERS TO QUELL REVOLT IN INTERIOR CUBA

Ex-President Gomez Said to be Leading Several Thousand Rebels in Camaguey.

WASHINGTON OFFERS ARMS

10,000 Rifles and 5,000,000 Cartridges to be Bought by President Menocal.

TROOPS IN MANY CLASHES

Government Says Situation is Well in Hand—Elections Will Be Held Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—President Menocal's Government is proceeding energetically to put down the uprising, but that it is no six-day undertaking is demonstrated tonight by his call for volunteers for ninety days, empowering army officers to enlist men between 18 and 45 years.

A clash between Government troops and a party of rebels, numbering between 150 and 200, occurred today in Santa Clara Province, near Manicaragua. Two rebels were killed, and a number of horses, arms, and some ammunition were captured. The rebels were dispersed. Havana Province is quiet, the nearest trouble occurring in San Antonio de los Banos, Pinar del Rio, about thirty miles out, where a few shots were exchanged between troops and a band supposedly commanded by General Baldermero Acosta, the rebel Mayor of the town of Marianao.

The Government has not found General José Miguel Gomez, but there appears reason to believe now that he landed from his yacht on the coast of Camagüey Province and leads about 1,000 men, although Liberal sources assert that he leads 3,000.

Arrests in Havana continued all day and searching houses for arms and ammunition gave some results, one Cuban House inspector having concealed within his house a fair sized cannon.

A cruiser laden with soldiers and munitions and the Presidential yacht-gunboat Hatuey, munition laden, sailed this afternoon, but the destinations were not given, but it is understood they were bound for Santiago, which revolted yesterday. The taking of Santiago by the rebels was an easy matter, as the Government has very few troops there.

The Government has taken over the long distance telephones. Crowds near the Presidential Palace continued today, but they were not allowed to congregate under the portals as formerly. Owing to repeated threats that the President would be assassinated a guard of prominent Conservatives has established a permanent personal guard over the President.

The elections in Santa Clara Province, to postpone which the Conservatives declare the Liberals started the present trouble, will take place tomorrow as usual, Secretary Hevia of the Department of Government declaring that they will be held no matter what happens. Strong influence has been brought to bear on President Menocal, even within his party, to cause a postponement of the elections, but he has held that postponement would be illegal in the first place and also yielding a point to the rebels, as the Supreme Court ordered the elections held tomorrow, and its orders must be respected.

The railroads refuse to accept freight or passengers for points beyond Santa Clara, communication between that city and Havana being interrupted, supposedly by rebels. No trains have arrived from Santiago since Sunday.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—It was officially announced today that the American Government had granted the request of the Cuban Government to sell it 10,000 rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

The statement given out to the press at the palace tonight follows:

"On the eve of the by-elections to be held tomorrow in Santa Clara, reports from that province indicate that a peaceful election may be expected, notwithstanding the divers bands of marauders who have so far shunned any engagements with the various detachments of rural guards, who are in close pursuit.

"The polls are, however, well protected. Both sides feel confident of victory and are preparing to cast the votes that will practically decide the long drawn-out Presidential campaign.

"The general situation throughout the island continues practically the same. Not a single mill has yet reported having stopped grinding, and in not a single case has it come to the knowledge of the authorities that the malcontents have been able to inflict any damage on property. Wherever any groups have attempted to make a stand they have been immediately attacked and routed by the small detachments, into which the Rural Guard has organized for the purpose of dealing more effectively with the parties at large.

"Absolute quiet prevails in Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas. In the first of these provinces a small band thought to be captained by Baldomero Acosta, Guas, and Pino is being so closely pursued that it is thought not many hours can pass before it falls into the hands of the authorities.

"Communication with Camagüey and Oriente will probably be re-established during the night.

"The American Government has

Continued on Page 3.

Alken—Augusta—Asheville—"Augusta Special" Lv. New York Daily 1.06 P. M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Dining, compartment and drawing-room sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

U-Boat Shells French Coast Near Biarritz; Five Wounded

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A submarine yesterday attacked the French coast at the mouth of Adour River, which empties into the Bay of Biscay north of Biarritz, but did no great damage. An official statement on this operation, issued tonight, says:

"An enemy submarine emerged at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the mouth of the Adour River and fired six shots at the coast. The land batteries immediately replied. At the first shot the submarine dived quickly.

"Five persons were wounded, one seriously. The material damage was insignificant."

VERDICT ON TRICING REVERSED BY WOOD

General Disapproves of Prison Terms for Soldiers and Vindication of Officers.

PENALTY WAS UNJUSTIFIED

Court-Martial Which Upheld Lashing of Men to Cannon Wheels Gets Official Rebuke.

The court-martial, composed of five National Guard and four regular army officers, before which Captain Wilbur T. Wright and First Lieutenant Frank A. Spencer of the Second New York Field Artillery were recently tried on charges growing out of their having ordered five enlisted men of their command lashed to the wheels of gun carriages, has returned a verdict acquitting those officers of any violation of army regulations.

On the other hand, another court-martial, composed entirely of regular army officers, before whom the five enlisted men were tried for insubordination, has given a verdict finding the men guilty as charged, and ordering them dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States and to serve six months in prison. This court-martial did not consider the punishment inflicted, but heard evidence solely on the men's offense. Major Gen. Leonard Wood has disapproved both the conviction of the men and the acquittal of the officers.

Had the exonerations in the case of Wright and Spencer stood, it would have practically legalized "spreadeagling" as a form of punishment in the army.

The sentence sending the men to prison for six months was disapproved, on the ground that the charges of insubordination were not proved, and that there was no evidence offered to substantiate the claim by Captain Wright and Lieutenant Spencer that a direct order was issued to the prisoners to clean a part of the armory, for the alleged disobedience of which Wright and Spencer ordered the men tried to the cannon wheels.

Punishment Not Justified.

The acquittal of the officers was disapproved on the ground that there was no evidence to show that any such form of punishment was justified or deserved. The acquittals will have to stand under the law, but with the official disapproval of the Department Commander.

On the other hand, the evidence was conclusive that the officers had ordered the men lashed to the wheels and that the order was actually carried out in view of other soldiers, as well as civilian visitors in the armory.

"There is no question about the men having been lashed to the wheels as charged," said an officer familiar with the case last night, "and there is no evidence to indicate that such form of punishment was justified under the circumstances. In all the years I have been in the army I have never heard of a man being tied up unless he was badly intoxicated or so uncontrollable as to make it necessary to restrain him in order to protect others. Neither of these conditions existed in the case of any of these men, so far as the evidence shows."

In the case of the enlisted men the sentence will not be carried out, and they will be liberated.

The incident which led to the Fort Totten courtmartial occurred in the afternoon of Jan. 9 last, a few days following the return of the regiment from the Mexican border. Despite the fact that the officers when questioned at the courtmartial admitted that all five of the men who were in the guardhouse at the time had been tried, it was officially asserted at the armory on the night of the incident that only one man, Private Max Kellerman, had been "spreadeagled."

Officers Took Responsibility.

The next day an investigation of the case was made by officers from Governors Island and a report made to General Wood, who was then on an inspection tour in the South. General Wood ordered the court-martial, and a board of nine officers, five of whom were National Guardsmen, was named to hear the charges against Wright and Spencer. Colonel William A. Haan of the regulars was President of the court.

Wright and Spencer, testifying in their own behalf, took full responsibility for the carrying into effect of the order to "spreadeagle" the five men. Spencer said he considered such form of punishment legal. He said the men had been tied to the spokes of the wheels by their arms, and added that it was possible that one or two of them had also been tied by their feet. He said he understood such punishment had been inflicted on the border.

The artillerymen who were sentenced to prison terms, but who will be liberated by General Wood, are Max Kellerman, Earl Pingree, Ralph E. Pingree, Edward A. St. George, and John P. Foley.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH. Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order today. —Advt.

SUBMARINE GRIP WEAKENED

Lytton and Beresford Say Admiralty Soon Will Have It In Hand.

NAVY'S SECRETS GUARDED

But Lord Curzon Hints That Many U-Boats Will Never Reach Home Again.

DESTROYERS DO THE WORK

Merchantmen Also Being Armed Rapidly—Beresford Pleads for Full Publicity.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British public has indulged the idea that the meeting of Parliament would show light on the problem of how the navy is dealing with Germany's intensified submarine warfare. The press and many public men have been constantly urging the Government to drop the veil of secrecy, on the ground that the losses were well known to the Germans, and therefore there would be no harm in allowing the British public to know, while the knowledge would tend to encourage the people to bear patiently the necessary sacrifices.

Gossip, which experience in war has shown in numberless cases to be thoroughly unreliable, has played with the notion that many German submarines are being destroyed or have been brought with their crews to British ports.

Admiral Lord Beresford raised the question in the House of Lords today. He appealed to the Government for more open treatment of the public, thereby voicing an urgent demand for information. The Earl of Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and the Earl of Curzon, Lord President of the Council, replied to the effect that certain routes for neutral commerce were being kept free and that the situation was less aggravated that might be supposed. They declined, however, to divulge whether the improved condition was due to a better means for ships escaping the attention of submarines or to the actual destruction of submarines, although on the latter point Lord Lytton described Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, as being "not dissatisfied."

Lytton and Curzon Confident.

Both Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon spoke with great confidence, and, while withholding actual details which might be useful to Germany, intimated in a general way that extensive measures had been adopted to deal with the situation. Lord Lytton admitted that the new Admiralty Board was only continuing on an extended scale the policy inaugurated by its predecessor.

In bringing up the question Lord Beresford said:

"We have lost since the beginning of the war 4,000,000 tons of shipping. That is a fact which the public should know, but it is not nearly as serious as it appears. We have made up the loss very considerably. Three million tons which have been lost have been more or less adequately filled. There is not the slightest necessity for panic. We have done remarkably well, and shall do a great deal better in future, but we have had time to face it, and it is to that time that I desire to call attention."

The country, Lord Beresford continued, had been informed in August, 1915, that the submarine menace was well in hand. As far as he could gather, he said, it was nearer coming to be well in hand today, owing to the new ideas brought to the Admiralty by men fresh from the sea who had had experience in this novel form of warfare and its mysteries. Baron Beresford, while acknowledging the submarine menace was serious, said it would not be a fatal menace, and he was confident that in six weeks or so the nation would have the submarines really in hand.

The Earl of Lytton, replying for the Admiralty, said the Government would be glad if it were possible to take the public entirely into its confidence, but that that would involve imparting information to the enemy, and the Admiralty was determined that the Germans should have that information by experience and not through questions in Parliament.

All the expedients suggested by Lord Beresford were being pressed forward with the utmost energy, together with many others, he continued, even in addition to those mentioned by Earl Curzon on Feb. 7. Every device that human ingenuity could frame was being employed, it was asserted.

"We are the sea police of the whole world and Germany is playing the rôle of highwayman," declared Lord Lytton. "We are confident that we can continue in the future as in the past, not merely to supply our armies at the front with munitions and supplies and carry out our obligations to our allies, but also to keep free certain routes for neutral commerce and obtain necessary supplies for our own people."

Although the new phase of the submarine warfare was only a fortnight old, Lord Lytton said, the countermeasures put into effect already had achieved very considerable success and

Continued on Page 2.

U-Boats Near 200,000 Mark In Tonnage Sunk Since Feb. 1

The reported sinking of the White Star liner Afric yesterday brought the total tonnage destroyed in the war zone since Feb. 1 up to nearly 200,000. The record since the German order was issued creating a new blockade area follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY.

Ships.	Tonnage.
Afric, British	11,999
Foreland, British	1,960
Ada, British	187
West, Norwegian	50
Reported sunk yesterday	14,196
Previously reoprted sunk	178,113
Total sunk since Feb. 1	192,309

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK.

American	Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
1	34	51	7

LINER AFRIC SUNK; 17 MEN MISSING

12,000-Ton White Star Steamer Is Believed to Have Been in Admiralty Service.

145 OF CREW ARE LANDED

American on Saxonian Reaches Queenstown Wounded—Other Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced this afternoon that the White Star Line steamship Afric, of 11,999 tons gross, had been sunk. Seventeen of the crew are missing.

The pilot and 144 of the crew of the steamship Afric have been landed.

The Afric was owned by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, which is a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company and was built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast in 1899 for the emigrant and freight trade from Liverpool to Australia, via the Cape of Good Hope. She was of 11,999 gross tonnage, and is the largest steamer sunk by German submarines since the new blockade went into effect on Feb. 1.

The Afric last reported in marine records as leaving Cape Town on Dec. 3, and, according to the agents of the White Star Line here, she was supposed to be in the Admiralty service. The Afric had four masts and one funnel, and had accommodations for 500 passengers. She was 550 feet long, had a beam of 63 feet 3 inches, was 31 feet 9 inches in depth, and was equipped with twin screw engines which gave her an average speed of 13 to 14 knots.

Three Other Ships Sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The sinking of three ships, including the White Star liner Afric, were announced today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The largest of these two was the British steamer Foreland of 1,960 tons, which was built at Sunderland in 1914 and owned in London. The other vessel reported sunk was the Norwegian motor ship West, whose crew has been landed. This list is not listed in available shipping records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The State Department received today a dispatch from Consul General Skinner at London, dated Feb. 13, reporting the destruction of several ships announced by Lloyd's Shipping Agency yesterday. All the vessels named have been reported by news dispatches except the British brigantine Ada, of 187 tons, which, the Lloyd's report said, had been sunk by gunfire without warning. Her crew was rescued.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13.—Of the three American firemen who were aboard the British steamship Saxonian when she was shelled, torpedoed, and sunk by a German submarine last Wednesday, one of them, James Weygard, was wounded by a shell splinter and is now in the hospital here.

Elwood Moore of St. Louis, American fireman on the Saxonian, said the submarine which sank the vessel gave no warning, but immediately began to shell the ship on sighting her. While getting into one of the boats Weygard was wounded by the shell splinter. Thomas Williams, boatswain, was injured badly and afterward died.

The attack was made at a point 250 miles from shore. One boat, containing twenty-three men, was afloat for sixty-eight hours before the occupants were picked up. The Captain was taken prisoner on the submarine.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—According to stories in The Daily News and Daily Chronicle, American survivors of the steamship Saxonian say that another American besides James Weygard was shot, and, they add, mortally wounded. The name of the man is not mentioned.

BERLIN REPORTS SINKINGS.

Tells of Destruction of Ten Vessels on Feb. 12.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (Via Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following concerning Germany's submarine warfare:

"Among ten steamers reported Feb. 12 as having been sunk was one English grain steamer of about 7,500 gross tons; three large freight steamers, armed, and one unarmed English freight steamer of 3,500 tons.

"According to reports now received

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BERNSTORFF SAILS TODAY

Leaves Capital at 12:10 A. M. on Special Train for Hoboken.

RECEPTION HELD IN STATION

Diplomat Expresses "Heartfelt Thanks for Great Kindness Shown Me Here."

RIGID PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Secret Service and Police Will Guard Party Departing on the Frederik VIII.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—Count Johann von Bernstorff, who was German Ambassador at Washington until diplomatic relations between this country and Germany were severed on Feb. 3, left Washington with his entourage at 12:10 o'clock this morning for Hoboken, whence the party will sail today on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. for Copenhagen, on the way to Germany. Count von Bernstorff had been the Kaiser's representative in this country for eight years.

There were sixty members of the diplomat's party. They included his wife, members of the staff of the embassy, clerks, attachés, servants, and German Consuls from various parts of the United States.

Count von Bernstorff spent the day saying farewell to a long stream of callers at the embassy on Massachusetts Avenue Terrace, received the newspaper men in a final conference in his noted Red Parlor at 7 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock went to the Union Station, where for nearly an hour he held an informal levee saying goodbye to diplomats, mainly of the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Bulgarian staffs in Washington.

Bernstorff's Parting Message.

The President's room at the great railway station was reserved for the use of Count Bernstorff's party tonight, and it was there that the diplomat and his entourage said adieu to friends and intimates who called to wish them "bon voyage."

The parting words of the Count to the newspaper correspondents who went to the German Embassy at 7 o'clock this evening for their final interview with him, were dictated in an informal statement, in which he expressed the hope that war might be averted between this country and Germany. The statement follows:

In leaving the United States, after a stay of eight years, I wish to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality which has been shown me. My heart is full of gratitude to those whose personal friendship has never wavered during the trying years of the war.

In the last days I have received so many cordial farewell messages that it would be impossible for me to thank all of them individually.

Countess Bernstorff joins me in this expression of our deepest personal gratitude.

I hope that war may be averted, and that the old friendly relations between the United States and Germany will soon be restored.

Denies Talking of Peace.

After dictating the foregoing statement, Count von Bernstorff, in answer to questions, denied emphatically reports that he had talked to various persons on the subject of peace since the break between the United States and Germany.

"I have not talked politics with any one since the break came," he said. "Any statement to the contrary is pure fiction. You can believe me when I say this. I have never lied to a newspaper correspondent since I have been in Washington. Sometimes I have not told you all that I knew, because in the position I occupied that was impossible. But whatever I have told you has been the Gospel truth.

"Will I ever come back to Washington?" he continued in response to another query. "Well, I am not thinking about that now. I am thinking about going back to Germany.

"Where am I going when I get to Germany? That all depends. I am going first to Berlin. Then maybe I will go to my place near Munich. I don't know just what I shall do. It is all so uncertain. If I knew I would tell you. The only things I do know now I cannot talk about. I have turned everything over to the Swiss Minister and he will have to talk about them in the future."

As the correspondents departed Count Bernstorff shook hands and said goodbye to each as he passed out the door.

The home-going of Count von Bernstorff and members of his party was distinct in its difference from the departure of any other recalled diplomat in the annals of Washington. There was no crowd of strangers at the station, but

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THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

Break With Other Central Powers Indicated as Probable by Developments at Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There were strong indications during the day that the severance of relations with Germany would be extended to the other Central Powers. Austria's adherence to Germany's position is regarded as practically certain to force a break with that country. Ambassador Elkus, at Constantinople, was instructed today to ascertain whether submarines operating under the Turkish flag were under the same instructions as those of Germany and Austria. Serious difficulties with Turkey already exist over interference with Armenian and Syrian relief and the detention of more than 1,000 American refugees.

It develops that no message has been received at the State Department since the break with Germany from either Ambassador Elkus in Constantinople or Consul General Murphy in Sofia, who cared for American interests throughout Bulgaria. All cablegrams to and from both points must go through Vienna, but officials have no indication as to whether they are held up there or by the local Bulgarian and Turkish authorities.

Meanwhile the naval collier Caesar, loaded with food and clothing contributed by Americans for the sufferers in Syria, and the cruiser Des Moines, loaded with medical supplies, are lying at anchor in Alexandria Harbor, unable to continue their voyage to Beirut because of the uncertainty as to what greeting they would meet. They are long overdue at Beirut, where they were not only to unload their supplies for the destitute Syrians, but also to take on board the detained Americans.

Heretofore an appeal to Germany has been efficacious in instances where it was desired to bring pressure on Turkey, but its employment now would be embarrassing, if not out of the question.

While these developments increased the tension in official circles, Speaker Clark let it be known during the day that he did not think there would be war with Germany nor an extra session of Congress.

DEMANDS RELEASE OF 64 AMERICANS

Lansing Asks Berlin Why Seamen from the Yarrowdale Are Still Prisoners.

ACTS THROUGH SWISS ENVOY

This, the Second Peremptory Demand, May Be Preliminary to More Vigorous Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Acting through the Swiss Government, which is now representing German diplomatic interests in the United States, Secretary Lansing today made inquiries of the German Government as to the reasons for the continued detention of the sixty-four American seamen who were taken to Germany aboard the prize ship Yarrowdale. This move is preliminary to more vigorous action if the men are not promptly released.

The inquiry sent today sets forth that there is no just reason for continuing to hold these American seamen, and insists upon their immediate release.

The Government is reiterating the peremptory demand it made for the release of the men on Feb. 3, the day that President Wilson broke diplomatic relations with Germany. Following the delivery of this demand by Ambassador Gerard the German Government promised to release all the prisoners. This promise was made almost coincidental with this Government's notification to Ambassador Gerard of its action in handing passports to Count von Bernstorff, but before Mr. Gerard had actually asked for his passports and before the German Government knew of the break in relations. The fear is growing here that the men may be held as hostages for the seamen on German vessels tied up in American ports.

The Americans taken in on the Yarrowdale have now been held as prisoners of war for the last forty-four days, and are being so held contrary to the principles of international law as understood and insisted upon by the Government of the United States. They were taken into the German prize port of Swinemunde on Dec. 31, but it was not until Jan. 19 that the German Government, after the operations of the sea raider became known, announced to the world that it was holding neutral merchant seamen as prisoners of war.

The excuse for holding these men was the thinnest sort of pretext, according to the view held in Washington. The Admiralty statement of Jan. 19 said that 103 subjects of neutral States were being treated as "prisoners of war," in so far as they had taken pay on armed enemy vessels. They were not being held for having committed hostile acts, but merely because they were paid for serving "on armed enemy vessels." This Government insists that Germany had no right to hold any Americans as "war prisoners" unless they committed hostile acts, and to date the Berlin Government has not even set up the pretense that these seamen had committed such an act.

It was not until Feb. 6 that the State Department was able to receive from the German Government a definite statement regarding the Yarrowdale prisoners. Mr. Gerard informed Secretary Lansing that he had been assured by the Berlin Government that it would release the Yarrowdale seamen, and that this was done on the assumption that at the time these seamen sailed they did not know it was the intention of the German Government to treat as ships of war armed merchantmen. This message, received on Feb. 6, was sent by Mr. Gerard on Feb. 4. It was the first definite statement this Government had received that Germany was treating armed merchant vessels as ships of war, and dealing with seamen found on such vessels as if they were combatants.

An unofficial dispatch from Berlin on Feb. 1 quoted Foreign Secretary Zimmermann as saying he had requested the Swiss Government to make inquiry in Washington regarding the status of the crews of German ships in American ports.

"We could not consent to the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners," Secretary Zimmermann was quoted as saying, "which was taken to be agreed to a week ago. These men had been taken off armed merchantmen and their status had been established. They will be released just as soon as we learn of the fate of the German crews in American ports."

PRE-EMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE ATLANTIC COAST LINE—4 All Steel Trains Daily. 1328 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1400.—Advt.

CABINET DEFERS ARMING OF SHIPS

Delays Decision on American Line's Request for Government Weapons.

LEAVES IT TO PRESIDENT

Administration Is Unwilling to Do Anything That Might Add to the Existing Tension.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It was decided by the President and his advisers at a Cabinet meeting this afternoon to defer decision on the request of the American Line for Government armament to be placed on steamships of the company to enable them to resist attack from German U-boats while proceeding through the waters forbidden to commerce by the German submarine blockade proclamation of Jan. 31. The Government, however, is in full sympathy with the effort of the American Line to obtain arms, and is believed to have afforded it facilities in the search for suitable armament.

The best information obtainable is to the effect that the Cabinet was united in the opinion that the American Line had every legal right to arm its vessels and to employ arms in resisting the illegal methods of attack employed by German submarines. There was agreement at the meeting, it is understood, that under other circumstances the Government itself would be justified in furnishing the armament of vessels flying the American flag in order to enable them to protect themselves from unjustifiable attack; but it was the general opinion that the current situation was too delicate to permit the Government to take chances of arousing feeling that might precipitate war with Germany, and for that reason it would be advisable to postpone decision until conditions changed.

In consequence of this opinion, the matter of determining whether and when the policy should be changed was left in the hands of the President. While he may find it necessary to consult his Cabinet again, it was the understanding that if he came to the conclusion that conditions demanded action it would be for him to say without further advice from the Cabinet that guns from the Government's store should be furnished to merchant ships.

In connection with the request of the American Line the Cabinet discussed relations with Germany generally and the causes that might turn the present situation into actual war. There was particular reference to the continued detention in Germany of Americans captured on British merchant vessels and declared to be prisoners of war.

The argument was advanced at the meeting that if the United States Government should enter upon a policy at this time of furnishing arms to merchant vessels to enable them to resist German submarines the German Government might in reprisal refuse to release the prisoners and in addition might detain the many Americans who still remain in Germany.

It was felt that if the tension were increased by action of this sort, war might come at any moment. The effort of the President and the heads of executive departments has been to avoid any action which would give Germany an excuse for going to war.

In the instance of the so-called Yarrowdale prisoners, however, the view prevailed that it would be wiser for this Government not to furnish arms for merchant vessels until their release had been effected. These circumstances and the general feeling that the Administration should do everything possible at the present time to prevent a hostile clash between Germany and the United States were responsible for the conclusion of the Cabinet that decision as to arming merchant vessels should be deferred until, in the President's opinion, action was absolutely necessary.

In an entirely unofficial way the Government appears to be doing everything possible to assist the American Line in obtaining guns. It has been ascertained that the Bethlehem Steel Company has

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IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN "The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina —Advt.

NO OVERTURE, SAYS BERLIN

Denies Inviting Suggestions for "The Avoidance of Actual War."

NO SHIP IMMUNITY NOW

'Days of Grace' for Neutral Craft in Forbidden Zone Are Over.

SWISS LEGATION IS SILENT

Declines Comment on Repudiation of Offer It Presented in Behalf of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (via London.)—It is absolutely denied here that Germany in a note to the United States or through any other medium is inviting suggestions for the avoidance of actual war.

It is reiterated that the Imperial Government is not permitting doubts in any quarters regarding the position actively assumed in the U-boat warfare, and that there can be no talk or thought of recession from the program already being carried out.

In view of this, it is declared in authoritative circles that any further parley or exchange of notes with the United States may be dismissed as unwarranted and improbable.

The origin of the report is ascribed to the recent announcement, made through the Swiss Government, that Germany was willing to negotiate respecting the amended treaty of 1799.

U-Boat 'Days of Grace' Past.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13, (via London.)—All periods of grace for neutral ships entering the zones announced as prohibited by Germany have now expired, according to a Berlin official statement received here. The statement says that immunity ceased in respect to the Atlantic and English Channel zones on the night of Feb. 12, for the North Sea zone on Feb. 6, and for the Mediterranean zone on Feb. 10. It continues:

"From now on, therefore, in all prohibited zones the warning which has been issued is in full force, and shipping can no longer expect individual warning. Vessels which enter the prohibited areas do so with a full knowledge of the dangers threatening them and their crews. It is expressly stated that all news spread from enemy sources about any torpedoing of neutral ships without previous warning, before the dates mentioned, for the various prohibited areas, is incorrect.

"The periods of grace mentioned were also in force for enemy passenger vessels because it was possible that they were carrying neutral passengers who were, perhaps, ignorant of the new blockade regulations."

Swiss Legation Silent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Swiss Legation would make no comment tonight on the report that the German Government had denied that it had invited suggestions from the United States as to modifications of the U-boat campaign which might avert actual war between the United States and Germany. An official of the legation who saw the dispatch from Berlin seemed a little surprised, but said that there was nothing to be said, particularly until the story had received official verification. There was a possibility, he suggested, that the report might have been slightly garbled in some way, and hence be misleading.

It is considered quite plausible here, however, that Germany might wish to deny having made overtures to this Government in order to prevent herself from being placed in the position of having her offer rejected, feeling that it had slighted her dignity. The intimation from the Swiss Legation to the State Department that she was willing to receive suggestions was couched in such ambiguous terms and made in so indirect a way that it was open to almost any interpretation she wished to place on it. Her present denial would indicate that the ambiguity was studied.

When the Swiss Minister first imparted the Berlin communication to this Government he did it orally in a conference with Secretary Lansing. In order to place the matter on record, Mr. Lansing then asked that he submit it in writing, which he did, and this Government's reply, sent by the Secretary of State at the President's direction, was also made in writing.

What concessions Berlin was actually ready to make is not known, as the Swiss Minister was evidently authorized only to throw out a general suggestion. President Wilson's prompt refusal to treat on any terms except those he named in his message to Congress severing relations, namely, an absolute revocation of the blockade order and a renewal of the German pledges to this Government, prevented the German suggestion from taking more definite form.

The State Department's publication of the note from the Swiss Legation, however, with the answer of the United States, has removed any vestige of a

doubt that Berlin actually suggested a resumption of conversations on the U-boat question with a view to avert war.

BRITISH PRAISE OUR REPLY.

Daily Mail, However, Says We Are Submitting to German Blockade.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—The reply of the United States Government to Germany's offer to negotiate is editorially declared here to be the only answer compatible with America's self-respect. The Morning Post sees in this incident an even more profound misapprehension of the American character by the Germans than usual, for, it adds: "It does not seem to have occurred to them that the proposal was an insult."

The Daily Mail, after commenting approvingly on President Wilson's reply, says:

"Nevertheless, the United States at this moment is virtually submitting to the German blockade. American shipowners, with two honorable exceptions, are keeping their vessels in port, afraid to dispatch them on the high seas. It is an extraordinary situation that before murder threats, in which there is an appreciable element of bluff, a great high-spirited nation should appear to the world to bow to the will of the pirates of Potsdam and lower the Stars and Stripes before the black flag of the German submarines."

NO CONCERTED NEUTRAL MOVE?

Berlin Discredits Rumors of an Attempt to Modify U-Boat Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Confirmation is lacking here of reports that have reached Germany from Washington by way of London and Italy, to the effect that the neutral States of Europe have decided upon a concerted attempt to obtain milder U-boat conditions. These reports had it that Sweden had taken the lead in this diplomatic effort, and that her representations would be seconded by Switzerland.

MOST AMERICANS HOPE TO REMAIN IN BERLIN

Big Concerns There and Throughout Germany Are Doing Business as Usual.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Most of the Americans in Berlin, so far as can be ascertained, seem determined to stay as long as possible, feeling that they have no cause for alarm. There are no less than forty-two very large American financial and trading concerns represented in Berlin alone, and none of them is thinking of closing up unless instructions to that effect are received from home.

To name only a few, there are the New York Radiator Company, the Cash Register Company, the International Time Register Company, the American Hide and Leather Company, Colgate & Co., the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, the International Harvester Company, the Johnston Harvester Company; the Mulford Company, the American Express Company, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the Bradley Pulverizing Company, the Denist Supply Company, and the Carborundum Company. All these firms have large offices in Berlin, and most of their staffs are Americans.

Those who were visited said that so far they had noticed no difference whatever in their business, which had been almost booming lately in some cases. There are several American typewriter firms here that have large contracts for goods to be delivered after the war. The representative of one American company specializing in agricultural machines told me he had contracts for goods to be delivered after the war amounting to nearly $5,000,000. He does not fear that his firm will lose this business on account of recent political developments.

At the American Chamber of Commerce I was told that many inquiries had been received from America, indicating that large sums were held ready there for investment in Germany after the war. It seemed to be widely believed by American business men that no more profitable investment could be found than in the reconstruction of Germany's industries and commerce. That, of course, was before the rupture.

Besides the large American companies mentioned above, some hundred and fifty smaller American concerns may be counted in Berlin, some of them, like the California Fruit Company, keeping shops for the sale of their products. None of them has closed yet, and, so far as can be learned, none intends to close, even if political relations do not improve. Mr. Atwood, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, who is perhaps the best authority on American business in Germany, says that there are about 200 very large American firms established in the empire, and that he has not yet heard of one that had found it necessary to close its offices.

SPAIN AIDS MANY NATIONS.

How Her Diplomats Are Caring for Foreign Interests.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Foreign Office issued a note today showing how Spanish diplomatic representatives are taking care of foreign interests in the countries to which they are accredited as a result of the war.

They are charged with the care of French interests in Germany, Belgium, Russian, and Portuguese interests in Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria; of Italian interests in Belgium and Bulgaria; of British interests in Bulgaria; of Serbian interests in Austria and Germany; of Austrian interests in Italy, Portugal, the Kingdom of Congo, (West Africa,) and at the Vatican; of Turkish interests in Italy and Russia; of Bulgarian interests in France, Italy, and Egypt; of German interests in Portugal and Rumania; of Rumanian interests in Bulgaria, Turkey, Germany, and Belgium; of American interests in Germany and Belgium, and of Japanese interests in Germany.

SPAIN IN CHARGE AT BERLIN.

Her Ambassador Will Retain Part of Gerard's Clerical Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The American Embassy in the Wilhelmplatz was open as usual today for business, the Spanish Ambassador having taken charge. There were only a few callers, who were very courteously received by the Señores who now occupy the desks and chairs of the Misters

The lease of the building continues valid. It was formerly owned by the family of the late English Consul General von Schwaback, who transferred his rights to a financial company about the time Mr. Gerard moved in.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 12 (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 13.)—The building formerly occupied by the American Embassy was almost deserted today, when L. Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador, arrived to take over the representation of American interests in Germany. The Ambassador will retain part of the former clerical force, which is familiar with the routine. Gil de Gado has been installed as personal representative of the Ambassador, who, in addition to assuming the care of American interests, is burdened with the affairs of eight belligerent nations.

The upper half of the building is occupied by the Dutch Government, which is representing Great Britain here. The American Consulate General in Berlin was closed today. The Vice Consul has been transferred to Rotterdam. Julius G. Lay, the Consul General, is now in the United States.

Irish Peace Plea at White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Friends of Irish Freedom, led by Victor Herbert, the composer, called at the White House today and left resolutions urging President Wilson to maintain peace.

SAYS CRISIS WILL UNITE AMERICANS

Emile Boutroux Lauds Nation's Stand for Liberty, Justice and Humanity.

NOW GREAT WORLD POWER

Deputy Ingerand Urges Recovery by France of Sarre Coal Fields Annexed by Prussia in 1815.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Emile Boutroux of the French Academy, the eminent philosopher, received me yesterday at the Fondation Thiers, of which he is the Director, to discuss the new world rôle which the United States has now assumed. M. Boutroux, who has not merely book but first hand knowledge of America, which he has visited, said:

"There was only one thing your country needed to become a great world nation—to take resolutely a stand on the side of the Allies. The United States, like all neutrals, has been in the throes of a great moral as well as physical crisis. All neutrals are compelled to make constant efforts to bring their conduct into harmony with the ideals of liberty, justice, and progress in the face of systematic violations of all these principles.

"From this 'crisis of conscience' the United States suffered more than other neutrals. Her immense territory, size, and heterogeneity of her population hindered her from taking advantage of her isolated situation. As regards her rôle in the world conflict, on the other hand, the United States had for tracing a line of conduct, the great guiding principles which Washington and Lincoln bequeathed. These were by no means forgotten; they were merely obscured for a moment by the confusion of events; but once they had been energetically evoked by President Wilson, the country awakened to a realisation of its own self and took its stand on our side in the name of the three great tenets of its political creed—liberty, justice, humanity.

"One, perhaps the greatest, result of the United States' intervention will be a fusion of various racial elements into a national entity. It will enable the country to look clearly into its own heart. In virtue of this the nation will be welded into one solid block—a block of over 100,000,000. What America today is proclaiming to the entire world is the American 'right to live,' which means the same right to live that she wishes for all nations throughout the world, whether great or small.

"Under the title 'The Black Peril' Fernand Ingerand, Deputy of Calvados, in the Echo de Paris emphasizes the importance to France of recovering the Sarre coal fields, which were annexed by Prussia in 1815, if the liberated Alsace-Lorraine provinces are not to prove a serious handicap to the French coal industry. These provinces, the writer points out, consume 18,000,000 tons annually, and only produce 4,000,000, and he declares that the coal question is also a decisive factor in determining the attitude of small neutrals, such as Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland, which are dependent on the Central Powers for coal.

The Revue des Deux Mondes devotes an article to the same subject, showing that for the last century only those countries which had large coal supplies, that is, Britain, Germany, and Belgium, were able to make real headway, whereas the Latin countries, France, Spain, and Italy, were unable to assert the rank to which their intellectual progress and ancient civilization should have assured them.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—"The rupture with the United States forestalled the plans of Germany," says the Temps, and Germany is now working to delay the consequences. The Imperial Government wanted by terrorism to stop the maritime communication of the Allies, and it has succeeded in detaining a large number of neutral ships in port.

"It is a partial satisfaction, which it seeks to prolong by the activity of its pirates against allied ships and by the noisy affirmation that no one will be spared. Perhaps Berlin also wants to find out the real efficacy of its submarine war before going to the limit of its defiance.

"The results thus far are not up to all expectations, and that is why Germany is seeking to gain time and to manoeuvre opinion in the United States and other neutral countries."

BERNSTORFF SAILS FOR HOME TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

the President's room there was taxed to its capacity to accommodate the sixty members of the German embassy party and the many personal friends who attended to see them off for New York.

Every precaution within the power of the United States Government has been taken to ensure safe conduct for the party from the capital to New York, and every possible courtesy and comfort is being shown themby by the Government. After the reception at the station the party stepped across the great concourse headed by Count von Bernstorff in a fur ulster, Countess von Bernstorff in a long black fur traveling coat, and William Nye, the principal Secret Service operative assigned to serve as personal escort of the Count since Feb. 3. Trailing behind them were members of the German Embassy party, Consuls and other officials, and other diplomats.

Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly accredited Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, who arrived in Washington to find that diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken, and that this had called off plans for a great German bazaar which was to have been held at Convention Hall here last week to raise funds for Teutonic relief work, went to the station with his entire staff to say good-bye to the Bernstorff party.

Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who has taken over the affairs of Germany in Washington, was also there with his staff. J. Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, whose Government is representing American interests in Berlin, likewise went to the station.

State Department Represented.

The State Department was represented at the station by the newly-appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, Breckinridge Long of Missouri, who was designated to escort the retiring Ambassador, and Warren D. Robbins, Secretary of Embassy of Class 3, now engaged on special duty in the Latin-American Bureau of the State Department.

These officials, and a score of secret service men, went on the train with Count Bernstorff's party to New York, and will remain with the party until the Frederik VIII. leaves her pier at Hoboken. There will be about 150 members in the Bernstorff party on the Frederik VIII., sixty of whom went from Washington on today's train, while others, including Consuls, have gone on separate trains from Washington and other points to New York.

The train on which Count Bernstorff and his entourage left Washington consisted of three Pullmans and two baggage cars. It traveled as a special section of the regular 12:10 New York train, over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The train will be switched at Newark to the tracks of the New Jersey Transfer Railway and taken to the Weehawken yards of the Erie, whence it will be shunted over the tracks of the Hoboken Shore Railroad, which connects the steamship piers at Hoboken to Fourteenth and Hudson Streets in Hoboken. This will enable the members of the party to go direct from their special train to the Frederik VIII., which they are expected to board about 8 o'clock this morning.

Half an hour before Count and Countess von Bernstorff reached the station members of various diplomatic embassies and legations began to assemble in the President's room. Two lines of policemen guarded the corridor from the carriage porch to the entrance to the President's room. No one was permitted to enter without showing a card.

Diplomats at Station.

Count Tarnowski, accompanied by Baron and Baroness Zwiedinek, was among the first to arrive here, soon followed by Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, with Mrs. Ritter, Dr. and Mrs. Hubscher of the Swiss Legation, Baron Akerhielm of the Swedish Legation, the Turkish Chargé, Hussein Bey; Bulgarian Minister Panaretoff, and Chevalier van Rappard, the Minister from the Netherlands.

Count and Countess Bernstorff reached the station at 10:15 o'clock, the former snugly buttoned up in his fur coat and the Countess wearing a long and comfortable black fur coat. The night was a chilly one for Washington. There was no crowd except the throng of friends and diplomats waiting to witness the departure of the German party. From the inner door of the President's room to the iron gate leading to the train two lines of policemen formed a thoroughfare through which the party was to walk.

Within the President's room at the station the party spent the last half hour in farewells, and as young diplomats from time to time emerged to buy a magazine or necessary cigars they were laughing and talking animatedly. Baron Zwiedinek went back and forth several times making inquiries about the train and procuring conveniences for the journey. Baroness Zwiedinek is to sail on return of the Frederik VIII., and there was less gayety in her manner

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the Spanish Ambassador and Señora Riano arrived and were the last to say farewell to the German Ambassador and his wife. Hardly five minutes later, the big doors leading out to the train room swung open and Count Bernstorff with the Countess on his right, and "Bill" Nye of the Secret Service on his left, came out.

With Secret Service Escort.

Nye, tall and white haired, walked bareheaded, talking earnestly, and the Ambassador and his wife listened gravely as they crossed the big concourse and went on down the train yard to their train. Near the Ambassador walked Mr. Long and Mr. Robbins. The various members of the embassy, walking immediately behind the Ambassador, followed in a long line.

A few members of the Austrian and Spanish Embassies accompanied the Germans to their train. Early in the evening the little Hatzfeldt baby and several other embassy children were taken to the train and at once were put to bed for the start on the long journey.

Clerks and servants of the embassy came in little groups the last hour, laden with bags and handboxes. These men and women looked sad and anxious as they asked for the way out to the train.

STRICT PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

Secret Service, Police, and Patrol Boats to Guard Bernstorff.

Every precaution has been taken by the Federal officials of the various departments here to insure the safe conduct of Count von Bernstorff and his retinue of 149 persons to and from New York.

Two special cars containing Count Bernstorff and his party will be switched at New Jersey Junction, outside Newark, and run over the Erie Railroad tracks into the yard at Weehawken, preceded by a pilot engine. From there they will be sent over the Shore Line Railroad to Hudson and Fourteenth Streets, Hoboken, where fifteen automobiles will be waiting with a guard of fifty Hoboken and New York police to escort them to the Scandinavian-American Line pier, at Seventeenth Street, three short blocks away.

The nineteen blocks from the Erie yard at Weehawken will be guarded by policemen, and Secret Service agents will mingle with the crowds at all principal points that the special train will pass.

Seventy-five policemen under Chief Hayes of Hoboken and twenty Secret Service agents under the command of Lieutenant Kiely will guard the pier from the time the special cars arrive until the liner leaves at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Christiania and Copenhagen.

Chief William J. Flynn will be on the train with Secret Service men from Washington, and Collector of the Port Malone has arranged for a force of 150 Inspectors of the Neutrality Squad to be on duty on the pier.

The New York police boat Patrol, which carries guns, will guard the North River front of the Hoboken piers from dawn until the Frederik VIII. starts on her voyage, and will accompany her out to Sandy Hook. In addition there will be two smaller police launches guarding the north and south sides of the pier, respectively, to see that no strange craft goes alongside the Frederik VIII. or the pier under any pretense whatever.

In addition to the embassy party, there are 231 passengers, all Scandinavians, booked in the first cabin of the liner and 300 third class passengers. The agents said that only persons who had proper tickets and passports would be allowed inside the gate of the pier. Newspaper reporters will be permitted to go on the pier within 250 feet of the first cabin gangway, where a barricade will be erected early today.

Friends of Count von Bernstorff or any of his party will be admitted to the pier on a request being made to the Collector of the Port or Chief Flynn, but no one will be allowed on the liner except passengers and United States Government officials, who will have a personal card signed by the Collector.

After Count von Bernstorff has breakfasted on the liner Chief Flynn will ask him if he wishes to grant a final interview to the reporters, or whether he will issue a typewritten statement to the press.

Collector Malone went on board at 10 o'clock last night with ten officials from the Custom House so as to be ready to receive Count von Bernstorff and the German official party when they arrive from Washington.

Destroyer May Escort Liner.

A destroyer probably will accompany the liner from the Narrows until she passes Fire Island Lightship, which is about fifty miles from the Battery.

The agents of the line have not received any word from the British Consulate regarding the call of the Frederik VIII. at Halifax for examination, but the general impression is that it will be carried out. It was said Captain Thomsen would leave New York under sealed orders, which would not be broken until the ship was fifty miles outside Sandy Hook.

The agents said the Frederik VIII. probably would end her voyage on Feb. 27 or 28. There will be practically no danger of her being attacked by a submarine or hitting mines, as it is understood that the Captain will go to the north of the Faroe Islands, which is well beyond the danger zone mentioned in the German note of Jan. 31.

The Frederik VIII. is commanded by Captain A. G. Thomsen, Commodore of the Scandinavian-American Line fleet, who has made 425 voyages as Captain in the service between New York and Copenhagen. Countess von Bernstorff crossed on his ship from Copenhagen on Aug. 17, 1916, arriving here on Sept. 2.

The 300 officers and men of the crew are all Danes. They were mustered on deck yesterday afternoon and examined by men of the Neutrality Squad to make sure that there were no Germans or Austrians among them. Halvor Jacobsen, general agent of the company, was emphatic in his denial of a rumor that Germans were to be smuggled away from ew York among the crew of the Frederik VIII.

BOOKED WITH BERNSTORFF.

Party Includes von Igel, Who May Forfeit $25,000 Bail.

Among the prominent Germans sailing today in Count von Bernstorff's party is Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who came to America as financial adviser to Dr. E. Dernburg, and afterward occupied the same post with the former German Ambassador. He had the misfortune to lose important papers in a portfolio, which was stolen when he was sleeping in a train. They were sold to a New York newspaper and published. Dr. Albert occupied a suite of rooms in the same building as the Hamburg-American Line, at 45 Broadway.

Wolf von Igel, who was secretary to Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché at Washington, and took his place on the council after von Papen was dismissed, is under indictment for conspiracy and is under $25,000 bail. It was said yesterday that if he sailed on the Frederik VIII. without the indictment being quashed, he would forfeit the bail to the Federal Government.

Professor A. Appelmann, another passenger, was Professor of Germanic Literature at the University of Vermont and has been under investigation by a committee of that institution for unneutral acts, and Professor M. J. Bonn has been delivering lectures on German history at Cornell.

Baroness E. von Zwiedinek is the wife of the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. She arrived here recently on the Holland-American liner Noordam.

Members of the Embassy.

Members of the German Embassy entourage booked on the Frederik VIII. are:

DIPLOMATIC LIST.

Count J. H. von Bernstorff, Ambassador.
Countess von Bernstorff.
Haniel von Haimhausen, Counselor of Embassy.
Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, Counselor.
Princess von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg.
Heinrich Albert, Privy Councilor, commercial attache, 45 Broadway, New York, (private address, Hotel Astor, New York.)
W. von Visting-Hoff.
Dr. Georg Ahrens, attache.

EMBASSY OFFICIALS AND FAMILIES.

Richard Sachse, Chief of the Chancellery.
Dr. Friedrich Edler, Chancellor.
Mrs. Edna Edler.
Willy Grummas, Chancellor.
Mrs. Else Grammas.
Josef Schmid, Chancellor.
Johan Maerkel, Chancellor.
Heinrich Dammann, Chancellor.
Heinrich Bertram, Chancellor.
Paul Kuhn, Assistant Chancellor.
Karl Gerzmann, Assistant Chancellor.
Walter Michaelis, copyist.

EMPLOYES OF THE EMBASSY.

Julius Mannheimer, messenger.
Johann Ehlers, messenger.
Fritz Schweng, doorkeeper.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS.

Gustav Schilling, butler.
Gustav Riedel, valet.
Heinrich Fechtler, chauffeur.
Miss B. Bachmaner, maid.
Miss Kathe Mandel, maid.

SERVANTS OF EMBASSY MEMBERS.

Leonhard Haag, with Counselor Haniel von Haimhausen.
Paul Becker, with Prince von Hatzfeldt.

Other Members of Party.

The other members of Count von Bernstorff's party who are to go on the Frederik VIII. are:

NEW YORK—Professor A. Appelmann, Professor M. J. Bonn, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Buchs and two children, Karl Borstel, William Essberger, Mrs. Helene Essberger, Dr. Karl Fuehr, Mrs. Marion Fuehr, Master Siegfried Fuehr, Miss Alexandra Fuehr, Miss Marion Fuehr, Master Karl Fuehr, Mr. and Mrs. Willy Grethen. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Georges and child, Mr. Hossenfelder, Wolf von Igel, Paul Lieneck, H. Luenesburg, Dr. Karl Mechlenburg, Dr. Wilhelm Plage, Berthold Rasmus, Mrs. Gertrude Rasmus, Master Berthold Rasmus, Georg Schadt, Dr. Daniel Waetzoldt.

WASHINGTON—K. Edler, Miss Helene Froehlich, Mrs. Luise Fechtler, Miss Rutte Grammas, Master Horst Grandke, Miss Laura Gross, Mrs. Clara Haag, Master Heinrich Haag, Count Harman K. Hatzfeldt, Countess Huberta Hatzfeldt, George Hoffman, Miss Barbara Laus, Richard Lorenz, Mrs. Elsa Lorenz, Mrs. Emma Maerkl, Miss Dorothy Maerkl, Miss Margarette Maerkl, Mrs. Clara Mathiesen, Miss Lisa Mathiesen, Countess Manfred Matuschka, Heinrich Meyer, Mrs. Emma Pohl, Miss Paul, Carl Rathmann, Baron and Baroness von Reiswitz, Heinrich Schomaeker, Th. Siebert and child, Miss Martha Selle, Baron and Baroness Hans von Ungelter, Baroness E. von Zwiedenek.

ST. LOUIS—Dr. and Mrs. Breitling.

CINCINNATI—Wilhelm Benick, Max von Kellenbach, Mrs. Lydia von Kellenbach, the Misses Charlotte and Marie von Kellenbach, Dr. Otto Mezger.

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Karl L. Duisburg, Heinrich Heinemann, Mrs. Emilia Heinemann, Master Karl Heinemann, Otto Jung, Mrs. Helena Jung, Master Otto Jung, Leo Mey, Mrs. Kättie Mey, Master Hans Mey, Miss Agnes Stramnits, Miss Hedwig Seefeldt, Dr. Erich Zoeppfel.

CHICAGO—Franz Frey, Hans Repmann, Mrs. Else Repmann, Miss Ilse Repmann, Carl Reichle Dr. Kurt Sell, Mrs. Helena Sell, Carl Schinkel, Reinhardt Scheunemann.

PHILADELPHIA—Edward Horadam, Mrs. Martha Horadam, Dr. Georg Stobbe, Mrs. Elsa Stobbe, Master Peter Stobbe.

DENVER—Max Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Kurt Ziegler.

SEATTLE—Dr. Emile Ohrt, Max Schulz, Mrs. Agnes Schulz, Miss Annette Schulz.

NEW ORLEANS—Dr. Paul Roh, Mrs. Elise Roh, Miss Margot Roh, Franz Spiess, Mrs. Selma Spiess.

ST. PAUL—Dr. Karl Specka, Mrs. Kathrina Specka, Miss Ingeborg Specka, Masters Kurt and Fritz Specka.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Dr. and Mrs. Eric W. Hepp, Miss Isabel Hepp.

PONCE, P. R.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Umbach, Miss Gertrud Umbach.

U-BOAT GRIP BROKEN, LYTTON TELLS LORDS

Continued from Page 1.

justified confidence in expectations for the future.

Lord Curzon produced figures which he said, showed that the situation was less aggravating than might be supposed. He said:

"In July, 1914, our mercantile marine consisted of 3,890 vessels in excess of 1,000 tons each, with a gross tonnage of 16,850,000. At the end of last January the decrease had been only between 3 and 6 per cent. in gross tonnage. Admiral Jellicoe and those who have been with him are not dissatisfied with what has been done even in the last fortnight. They were not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines that would never return to their own shores."

Apparently the Government is relying on a great number of destroyers and the arming of merchantmen. Lord Lytton said that all the shipyards in the world would not suffice to build the destroyers needed, but every available yard was being utilized for that purpose. Both speakers represented the Admiralty as being thoroughly awake and ready to employ every useful device submitted to it for coping with the danger.

Lord Curzon, pointing out the ratio of armed vessels that escaped submarine attack, compared with unarmed vessels, as 3 to 1, said the process of arming ships was being greatly accelerated, and that the number now armed exceeded by 40 to 50 per cent. the number armed at the beginning of last December. Strong efforts were also being made toward new construction of merchantmen, orders having been given both in America and Japan, he said.

Both speakers emphasized the necessity of the nation's co-operating with the Government in restricting the use of all unessential commodities, declaring that self-sacrifice in this direction would be the greatest assistance to the navy by liberating more tonnage for essentials.

Lord Curzon said the Government was engaged in working out a plan for further restrictions on imports and in certain cases total prohibition.

At the close of the debate Admiral Beresford expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the Government's explanations.

LINER AFRIC SUNK; 17 MEN MISSING

Continued from Page 1.

from German submarines, they have sunk one English steamer, name unknown, of about 300 tons, with a cargo of pig iron and grenades; the French bark Hoeland of 305 tons, with salt and wine; the French sailing ships Confiante and Saint Marie, with coal for France; one steamer, with hidden lights, of about 4,000 tons gross; the Russian steamer Cerera, with 5,000 tons of coal for the French Admiralty, and seven steamers and three sailing ships which together aggregated 22,000 tons."

Reports from Lloyd's Shipping Agency and other sources on Feb. 12 announced the sinking of four British steamers and one Greek steamer of an aggregate tonnage of 8,361. Available shipping records do not contain the French ships Hoeland or Saint Marie. The Confiante was a vessel of 83 tons gross. The Russian steamer Cerera was reported as "believed" to have been sunk Feb. 6.

THE RYNDAM GETS BACK.

Was Near English Coast When She Was Ordered Back.

The Holland-America liner Ryndam, which sailed from New York on Monday, Jan. 29, and was close to the English coast when she was ordered back to New York, arrived in Quarantine late last night, and will go to her pier at the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, early today.

The 250 passengers on board have had a wearisome fifteen days' cruising which they have traveled nearly 6,000 miles without seeing land or reaching the destinations they were bound for.

The vessel was to have called at Falmouth to land a number of Americans and then proceed by a northern route to Rotterdam.

TWO MORE CUNARDERS HERE.

The Laconia and the Ascania Saw No Submarines on Their Way Over.

Two Cunard liners arrived at their piers here yesterday with passengers, mails, and freight without any intimation having been given of their approach to this port. The Laconia left Liverpool on Feb. 3 in charge of Captain W. I. R. Irvine of the Royal Naval Reserve, with thirty-seven passengers and mails. She carries a six-inch gun aft and has a trained crew who handled the gun while the ship was used as an auxiliary cruiser for nineteen months in the Indian Ocean.

The Laconia did not pass through any safety lane, according to her officers. At different times she had a fast patrol boat on either side of her until she was well away from the British Isles, but they did not remain long. Whenever there was an S O S call, the patrol boats went to the rescue after signaling to the Captain of the Laconia to go ahead. Later on the liner would be met by two more patrol boats.

The Laconia was eleven days on the voyage from Liverpool, which Captain Irvine said was due to heavy weather. He refused to comment on the statements made by passengers that the liner took a southerly course where the weather was almost tropical, and then came north to Montauk Point, L. I.

The Ascania, commanded by Captain E. T. Britten, left London on Jan. 25 and had to wait for some time in the Downs while the mine sweepers and destroyers ahead of her cleared the way. There were about a hundred steamers waiting until the naval authorities gave the signal that it was safe to proceed, according to some of the passengers, and when this message was received the vessels proceeded in a double column heading down channel.

Officers of the incoming steamers said yesterday that it would be impossible to arrange for convoys across the Atlantic or safety lanes as there were too many ships to be handled. They said that their courses were changed continually as the senior officer received signals of the whereabouts of the German U-boats. These warning are sent out broadcast.

TELL OF SINKING A U-BOAT.

Oxonian's Crew Report Battle with Submarine in Mediterranean.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 13.—Members of the crew of the British steamer Oxonian brought into this port today a story that the Oxonian sank by gunfire an Austrian submarine which attacked her in the Mediterranean on Dec. 28. They said some of the men on the submarine were saved by a French patrol boat, but that several were believed lost.

British naval gunners aboard the Oxonian, the men said, opened up on the submarine after a torpedo, launched at the steamer without warning, had passed close to her stern. According to the story, the second shot from the Oxonian's 4.7-inch gun, mounted aft, struck the submersible squarely in the middle and crumpled her up. The French patrol boat came up in response to S O S calls sent out by the Oxonian, it was said, and the steamer continued on her way.

The British steamer Oxonian is a vessel of 6,30) tons and was built in Glasgow in 1898. She is owned by J. Hudson & Co., Ltd., of London.

The Strongest Bond, Much Stronger!

During 1916 we

Increased paid-in capital	$1,000,000.00
" " " surplus	500,000.00
" Surplus (Earnings over dividends)	756,584.84
" premium reserve	688,034.12
Strength added during year	$2,944,618.96
Surplus to policyholders on January 1st, 1917	$8,546,095.75
Total resources January 1st, 1917	$12,940,912.57

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Never before has any surety company bond been so strong!!

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The World's Largest Surety Company

Remember this: We bond more people than any other company in the world!

The brilliant red box lies empty on the damask cloth—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London A Quarter Here

Cass Gilbert, Architect. Thompson-Starrett Co., Cont'rs.

THE architects of thirty years ago could not have conceived in imagination what the architect of this building wrought in reality.

One of our protective and preservative products was used in this great structure which will endure for many ages as a supreme achievement.

A. C. HORN CO.

WATERPROOFINGS
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TECHNICAL PAINTS

HEXAMER DENIES PLEDGE.

German-American Leader Says He Never Promised Troops to U. S.

Almost swamped by telegrams and letters from German-Americans protesting against his alleged statement that in case of a war with Germany the German-American National Alliance would raise troops to fight for the United States and would turn over its German Red Cross funds to the American Red Cross, Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, President of the alliance, issued a formal statement in Philadelphia on Monday denying that he had ever authorized the press to publish the interview which roused the wrath of so many members of his organization. In an open letter to the members of the alliance sent to the German language press Dr. Hexamer says:

"No sensible person ought to believe . . . that I have promised to furnish the Government of our country with regiments of soldiers in case of a war. I assume no right whatever to dispose of the life of a single one of my fellow-citizens. My own life willingly place at the service of my country at any time it may need it. All that I, or the National Alliance, have done consists in the fact that at a meeting held in Philadelphia on Feb. 7, 1917, the Directors of the National Relief Fund Committee (which was organized under the auspices of the National Alliance on Aug. 3, 1914,) and myself resolved that in case war should be declared the collections for Germany should be stopped and then the collections should be continued only for relief work in the United States."

CHINA READY TO MAKE WAR.

Break with Germany Due to Desire to Take Part in Peace Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Saturday, Feb. 9, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—President Wilson's invitation to China to sever relations with Germany created much excitement here. A deputation of the older military men urged the Prime Minister to refrain from action for fear of German retribution in the future. The revolutionary military leaders and the Young China Party, however, vehemently advocated the opposite course, and the balance was turned to this side by the view of the better informed officials who regard the present as an opportunity unlikely to recur for China to associate herself with other neutral powers and secure a place at the peace conference should neutrals trying similar action be compelled to enter the war.

Finally the Government authorized the presentation of a note to Germany, warning her that China would sever relations if the submarine measures notified were not modified. Another note was sent to the United States Minister in China, stating that China had entered an energetic protest against the German procedure and was prepared to take such action as might in the future be deemed necessary for the maintenance of international law. This can only be construed as meaning China will declare war if Germany does not recede from her present position.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE, BRITISH TRADE POLICY

Recommendation of Committee Named by Asquith to Consider Post-War Commerce.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—The Times says it understands that the committee appointed by Premier Asquith last Summer to consider Great Britain's commercial and industrial policy after the war has made a preliminary report to the Government unanimously recommending imperial preference as the foundation for the British economic world policy of the future.

The Times adds that the committee is so influential and representative, including men of every school of political and economic thought, that acceptance of its recommendation is virtually assured.

CABINET DEFERS ARMING OF SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

at hand a considerable number of three-inch rifles, manufactured under contract with the British Government, and that these are available for use on merchant vessels. This Government has been informed, however, that the American Line officials think that it would be foolish to arm their vessels with guns of such small calibre. It may be said that officials of the United States Government are in accord with this view with officers of the American Line.

The American Line officials are understood to believe that guns of from four to six inches calibre ought to be used in the armament of merchant vessels. The American Line is said to be engaged in making inquiries in regard to some six-inch guns used on the United States cruiser Newark in the Spanish war and now on an island in the Hudson River owned by a Mr. Bannerman, to whom they were sold. Whether the line would be able to purchase these guns if found to be in condition for effective work is not known here. Beyond these and three-inch guns built by the Bethlehem Steel Company no other rifles suitable for mounting on merchant ships are known to be in the possession of private parties in this country.

At the office of the American Line yesterday it was said that no answer had been received from Washington to the request of the company to be supplied with guns and gunners for the arming of the St. Louis, St. Paul and other vessels of the line. There are five steamships now, including the New York and Kroonland, and the big 14,000-ton freighter Mongolia, all tied up waiting orders.

RIO PAPER ASSAILS MUELLER.

Says Brazil's Note to Berlin Is a Piece of Pro-German Deception.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13.—Deputy Medeiros bitterly attacks Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Foreign Secretary, in an article in A Noticia in connection with the Brazilian note to Germany, which he terms a terrible deception. According to Senhor Medeiros, the praise given the note in the French press is merely a manifestation of politeness. The article continues:

"Dr. Lauro Müller ought not to ignore the terrible suspicion which surrounds him on account of his origin and his political interests. The actual note did not dissipate this nightmare, and now, when Dr. Müller discovers in it evasive energy, he is only reinforcing the belief that it is impossible for him to do anything against Germany."

Alluding to the possible candidacy of the Foreign Secretary for the Presidency, Senhor Medeiros says:

"When Dr. Müller shall have proved that, in spite of the appeals of his ancestry, he can dissipate the suspicions which surround him, he will have won a great victory over himself that nobody will dare to dispute his right to aspire to the highest post in the republic, of which he will be then absolutely worthy. Acts are now indispensible, not words. The note is at this moment a document without definite value. Tomorrow it will be excellent or detestable, according to the acts which follow it."

A Necessary Precaution

In those cases where we are asked to reproduce in Tecla Pearls copies of costly Oriental necklaces, we recommend that the Tecla clasp be made different from that in the original necklace, to provide against the danger of wearing the Oriental necklace at the opera and keeping the Tecla necklace in the safe deposit box.

Tecla Pearl Necklaces with diamond clasp $75 to $350

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GERARD OFF TO PARIS TODAY

But His Date of Sailing for Home Is Still Unsettled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 13.—Ambassador Gerard expects to leave Berne for Paris tomorrow night, but the date of his sailing from a Spanish port is not yet fixed.

The 120 Americans who accompanied him on the uneventful trip from Berlin are delighted to be in Switzerland, which they consider a land of plenty after their experience with German food cards. Most of them, especially the children, look thin and pale. Mr. Gerard is no exception, and all seem nervous. Several hundred more of the 2,000 left in Germany are expected to arrive in Switzerland in the course of the week.

Most of this first party believe that war between the United States and Germany is coming soon and are glad to be out of the latter country, although many of them—mostly from Berlin, with a few from Munich and Cologne—have suffered heavy pecuniary losses, having been obliged to abandon their homes and furniture. Their chief anxiety now is to find passage to America by Spanish steamers.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard are expected to arrive in Paris on Thursday. They will be the guests of William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Sharp.

BERNE, Feb. 13, (via Paris, Wednesday, Feb. 14.)—Ambassador Gerard, accompanied by Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister to Switzerland, called on President Schulthess this afternoon. After a long conversation the American diplomats paid a visit to Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, chief of the Swiss Political Department.

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Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

'ARMED NEUTRALITY' PACIFISTS' NEW IDEA

Committee Headed by Pinchot Calls for a League to Protect Ships at Sea.

TWO PRECEDENTS CITED

Program Based on Suggestion Made by Prof. Hayes of Columbia —Letter to Congressmen.

A plan whereby the United States might defend the "freedom of the seas" without going to war with Germany will be laid before every member of Congress today by the "Committee for Democratic Control," of which Amos R. E. Pinchot is Chairman. It consists of a program of "armed neutrality," in which America might join with other neutrals to maintain common rights, as distinguished from a war for preservation of the rights of this country alone.

The "armed neutrality" status would permit fights with Germany at sea if necessary to protect neutrals' rights, but would not obligate this country to send troops to Europe or to join with the Allies in any way. The plan is based on a neutrality program recently outlined by Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University in a letter to Congressmen the committee says:

"One of the proposals that will be prominently urged when Congress shall face the task of making its decision will be that of 'armed neutrality,' or perhaps even of a league of armed neutrals. Administration circles have already given close attention to this suggestion, and recent announcements of President Wilson himself lend striking support to the ideas underlying it."

The letter states that two former "leagues of armed neutrals" obtained their objects without actual war.

Two Leagues as Precedents.

"The first instance," the letter says, "was during our own Revolutionary period. France and Spain went to war with England, and the lot of neutrals became as intolerable as it is today. Merchant vessels were seized and paper blockades proclaimed in utter violation of international law. As a result, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Austria, and Portugal formed an armed neutrality, demanding free passage of ships, inviolability of the enemy's goods in neutral ships, and exact definition of a blockaded port.

"The second instance was in the Napoleonic period, when the lot of neutrals again became intolerable and the Baltic powers revived the armed neutrality. Even though naval convoys accompanying neutral ships engaged attacking vessels, and even though a belligerent declared war on neutrals, the neutrals themselves did not go to war. And still more pertinent to this country and to the present issue is the instance of 1798, when the United States, to protect its rights at sea, broke off diplomatic relations with France. Congress authorized American frigates to capture French vessels guilty of depredations on American commerce. Actual naval engagements were fought, but no formal declaration of war was made; and within a year France backed down."

The appeal further states:

"We believe that public opinion would sanction the resort to armed neutrality today. Even if a league of armed neutrals were impossible, the United States could effectively adopt the policy for herself."

The letter sets forth these "advantages" of the committee's plan:

(1) That it would not involve delay. In instituting the first league, Catherine the Great invited others to join with Russia, but went alone the first six months.

(2) That, in a sense, it would be "extending the Monroe Doctrine to the sea," and that conceivably, the first nations to associate themselves in the concerted action would be the South American powers, which, because of their food supplies, are taken more seriously in Europe than heretofore.

(3) That by our maintenance of non-belligerency we should keep our opportunity to champion neutral rights.

(4) That it would not involve our accepting the views of the Entente Allies as to the freedom of the seas, or in sending an expeditionary force or a conscripted army to Europe, or in agreeing to make peace only in concert with belligerent allies, whose purposes in continuing the war might be different from ours.

(5) That it would not forfeit our supreme vantage ground as the one strong neutral by whom great mediatory steps may conceivably be taken in bringing "peace without victory."

(6) That it would make us the first and foremost of a group of neutral nations, rather than the last and least of a group of belligerent ones.

Anti-War Labor Statement.

After returning yesterday from Washington, where on Monday they led a pacifist demonstration, the leaders of the Emergency Peace Federation announced from their New York headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue that branches of the federation would be formed at once in every Congressional district in the United States. The branches will be conducted from a Washington headquarters.

Mrs. Henry Villard, Chairman of the federation, and Professor Emily Balch of Wellesley College remained in Washington to complete plans for the national organization. The purpose of the organization is to focus all pacifist effort in the country.

Asserting that it spoke for 500,000 organized workers of New York City, the Board of Management of the Labor Forum issued yesterday a "Proclamation of Working People," addressed to Congress. The proclamation was called the start of a campaign of the working people against war. Printed on a sheet three feet long and two feet wide, a copy will be sent to every central labor organization and to every Legislature in the United States. Among other things, it says:

"The working people of America do not want war. In all wars it is on them that the burden falls heaviest. It is not fear of the burden that moves them to protest, but bearing the burden gives them the right to speak."

The proclamation sheet bears a picture of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, over a copy of a cablegram he sent on Feb. 4 to Carl Legien, head of organized labor in Germany, asking him to do what he could to prevent a break between Washington and Berlin.

Yesterday, in Washington, Secretary of War Baker named Mr. Gompers as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council for National Defense.

BARTHELME CABLE NOT PUBLISHED

Search of File of Cologne Gazette Fails to Reveal Correspondent's Peace Article.

KIRCHWEY HIS SPONSOR

Interceded with Navy Department to Open Wireless to the German Editor.

HAD LETTER FROM BRYAN

Identity Not Yet Revealed of "High Sources" Seeking Peace Quoted in Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13.—An examination of the file of the Cologne Gazette shows that the Washington dispatch beginning "From high sources," whose identity cannot be disclosed," has not been published in that paper to date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Statements made today by W. J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, made plain these things:

It was Dr. George Kirchwey, ex-Dean of the Columbia University Law School, who went to Secretary Daniels with a request that the Secretary permit Dr. George Barthelme, Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, to send to his newspaper a dispatch purporting to represent a pacifist attitude on the part of President Wilson, despite his action in breaking relations with Germany.

It was ex-Secretary Bryan who gave Dr. Kirchwey a letter identifying him to Secretary Daniels.

The dispatch which Dr. Barthelme took to the Navy Department after Dr. Kirchwey had paved the way was printed in its original text in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. Dr. Barthelme furnished the text to the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES. In this dispatch Dr. Barthelme said that "from high sources, whose identity cannot be disclosed, I am urged, almost implored, to convey to the German people, and if possible to the Government, the idea that message (meaning President Wilson's address,) should not be construed as indicating any desire on the part of the Government or the people for war with Germany."

Mr. Bryan's Denial.

Mr. Bryan's contribution today to the history of the movement to persuade the German Government and people that President Wilson did not mean to take any more radical action when he broke relations with Germany and, through creating that impression, cause the German Government to take no step that might plunge the two nations into war, was in the shape of an answer by telegraph from Miami, Fla., to a request from The Christian Science Monitor of Boston to be informed concerning his alleged participation in sending a peace plea to Germany.

In this message Mr. Bryan denied that he had been in conference with Count von Bernstorff, the ex-German Ambassador, in regard to this peace movement. He emphasized the denial by saying that he had not been in conference either with "any one representing" Count von Bernstorff. He denied knowledge of the contents of the Barthelme dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, and said he did not know whether it was sent.

In his telegram to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Bryan said that an American citizen who had asked how a communication in the interest of peace could be sent to Germany by wireless had been advised by Mr. Bryan to take the matter up with Secretary Daniels, who had supervision over wireless stations. It was this American citizen to whom Mr. Bryan gave the letter of identification. When Secretary Daniels was asked today as to his recollection of the matter, he said that "the American citizen" mentioned by Mr. Bryan was Dr. Kirchwey.

Accepting as true all the statements that have been made by participants in the effort to further an American peace propaganda in Germany, the curtain is lifted a little, but it has not been explained what it was the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette meant by the phrase, "high sources, whose identity cannot be disclosed," and who urged, almost "implored" the correspondent to send a message to the German people, and if possible to the German Government, advising them how war might be avoided, and expressing the belief that the American people were only "waiting for one more good word" from Germany. Nor has it been explained why this message was permitted to be sent from this country to Germany as an expression of the attitude of President Wilson.

Like Mr. Bryan's Views.

Mr. Bryan has acquitted himself of being one of the "high sources" who "urged, almost implored" the Cologne Gazette correspondent to send a peace message to Germany. It was suspected that Mr. Bryan's views were those contained in the Cologne Gazette dispatch. In some quarters there was a disposition to believe that the dispatch was a paraphrase of a statement made by him.

This was furthered when it became known last night that the dispatch as originally written had contained a summary of a peace speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in Madison Square Garden the night that relations between the United States and Germany were broken. This summary was deleted from the dispatch by Dr. Barthelme, and it was supposed that he did the deleting at the request of the Navy Department.

Dr. Barthelme did not leave Washington tonight with Count von Bernstorff, the retiring German Ambassador. It had been reported that the State Department had asked him to leave and had guaranteed him safe conduct to Germany if he went with Count von Bernstorff on the Frederik VIII. This was denied at the department, and by Dr. Barthelme. Dr. Barthelme has apparently elected to remain in this country.

While the State Department did not tell Dr. Barthelme that he should leave the United States, it was reported unofficially today that he had been assured that if he desired to leave the country on the Frederik VIII. the department would assist him in making hurried preparations for departure and would see to it that he was not molested by the British or French on his way back to the Fatherland. Dr. Barthelme, it was reported, declined to accept the courtesies tendered.

When Dr. Barthelme was told late tonight that an examination of the files of the Cologne Gazette made for THE NEW YORK TIMES at The Hague had not disclosed the publication of his peace message of Feb. 6, he declined to make any comment. It was suggested to Dr. Barthelme that the failure to publish the dispatch indicated that it was not intended for publication, but was sent for its influence on the German Government and that this influence was manifested in the overtures made Saturday by the Swiss Minister here on behalf of the German Government for a reopening of negotiations with the United States, but Dr. Barthelme still declined to talk.

It is supposed that, as his dispatch of Feb. 6 was approved by the Navy Department, it was forwarded by wireless to Germany. It was said today that when Dr. Barthelme's peace message of Feb. 6 was submitted to the Navy Department, the State Department was asked if it had any objection to the transmission to the Cologne Gazette of a dispatch representing the attitude of the President with regard to the situation produced by the break in relations.

The State Department's reply is understood to have been that it had no objection. According to what was said today, the State Department did not see the dispatch of Feb. 6 to the Cologne Gazette, but accepted the statement that it represented the President's position. Subsequently State Department officials were informed of the contents of the Barthelme message, and it was then arranged that thereafter Dr. Barthelme's messages should be passed upon by the State Department before being sent to the Navy Department for transmission by wireless.

SPAIN'S PREMIER MAY QUIT.

Offers to Go if Critics Think Another Cabinet Can Do Better.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—During a spirited debate on the economic situation today Count Alvaro de Romanones, the Premier, declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the Cabinet was willing to resign if its critics believed that another could do better.

Señor Antonio Maura, leader of the Conservatives, said that at the time of the last Cabinet crisis the present Government lacked vigor and cohesion. He also asserted that King Alfonso did not enjoy full liberty of action.

To this Count Romanones replied that the King had complete liberty to act. He added that the Ministers would resign if advisable.

SPAIN HIT BY BLOCKADE.

Many Industries Paralyzed by Suspension of Sea Traffic.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Newspapers of all opinions in the Bilbao region have started a campaign to urge the authorities to adopt measures to relieve the crisis which has arisen as a result of the paralysis to sea traffic because of Germany's submarine campaign.

For several days not a single collier bringing coal, which is essential to the metallurgical factories, has entered port. It is feared that the factories will be compelled at first to limit their output and then shut down altogether, which would throw thousands of persons out of work.

Fishermen complain that they cannot fish, as the limitation of the free zone prevents them from reaching the fishing grounds. Food packers are about to close their doors owing to export difficulties.

The Barcelona ship owners have met to examine into the condition under which they can resume sailings and what compensation they should pay crews of ships which are obliged to cross the danger zone.

A special correspondent of El Imparcial, who has toured in Valencia and Murcia, the great orange-growing regions, says the losses in the Province of Murcia alone amount to 16,000,000 pesetas. He calculates that the blockade has thrown more than 50,000 persons out of work in the Valencia, Alicante, and Murcia regions.

NEW CANNON AT NAVY YARD.

They May Be Placed on Decks of American Liners Here.

More than a hundred small cannon, ranging in size from three inches to six inches, were received yesterday at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The guns were unloaded from railroad barges and landed on the coal dock at the foot of Clinton Avenue. The work could be observed from the decks of vessels in the East River. Carriages for the guns were received at the yard several days ago.

What the final disposition of the guns will be could not be learned. They could be used on light cruisers or in the secondary batteries of larger vessels. They could also be used on the decks of merchant vessels as a defense against the attack of submarines. One report from the yard said that the six-inch rifles were to be placed on the decks of the American liners now held in port here.

Another report said officers of the navy have surveyed every American merchant vessel in port for the purpose of determining the deck strength in order to decide just what armament would best suit each vessel.

ARMED MEXICANS CROSS AND KIDNAP RANCHERS

Carry Off Three Americans from New Mexican Ranch—Rumor of One Killed.

EL PASO, Feb. 13.—Private advices received late tonight from Columbus, N. M., said that three Mormons were killed by a band of Mexicans which crossed the international boundary sixty miles southwest of Hachita, N. M., today and raided the "Corner Ranch." Andrew Peterson, another Mormon, was held a prisoner, it was said.

H. S. Stephenson, General Manager of the Palomas Land and Cattle Company, said he had received a report from his foreman at Hachita that three Americans and seven Mexicans were captured and 100 horses and mules and $1,500 worth of supplies taken away. His report made no reference to any loss of life.

One of the Mormons carried off by the raiders was Apdrew Peterson, according to a telegram from Lem Spillsbury, Mormon scout with General Pershing's expedition. Spillsbury is now living near the scene of the raid. He sent his telegram from Hachita.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 13.—A message received by American cattlemen here today told of a raid on the Nogales ranch, on the Mexican side of the boundary, south of Hachita, N. M., which is owned by American cattlemen.

Double Economy In These Clothes Reductions

Looking ahead, in a rising woolen market, as well as for present use, these suits and overcoats from the regular stock of Weber and Heilbroner offer economies which should not be neglected.

The fabrics and tailoring are of the class that does not grow old in a season—suits and overcoats of refinement which duplicate the long life and appearance of the finest custom made clothes.

Reductions:

Suits		Overcoats	
$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$16.50	$25, $22.50 and $20 Overcoats at	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits	20.50	$30, $27.50 and $25 Overcoats at	20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	24.50	$32.50 and $30 Overcoats at	26.50
$37.50, $35 and $32.50 Fancy Suits	28.50	$35 Overcoats at	28.50
$45 and $40 Fancy Suits	32.50	$40 Overcoats at	32.50
		$50 Overcoats at	42.50

Also Substantial Reductions on Blue, Gray and Black Suits.

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THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

CALL VOLUNTEERS TO QUELL CUBA REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

shown a friendly interest in the Cuban situation, and its desire to be of help in every way possible has been further demonstrated by its prompt acquiescence in the purchase by the Government of 10,000 rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition."

The gunboat Cuba, which has been used as a detention ship for officers suspected of complicity in the revolt, docked here tonight. The detained men were taken off the vessel and sent to Morro Castle for confinement.

Immediately afterward the Cuba began taking on board a large number of soldiers, who are believed to be destined for Nuevitas and Oriente.

An encounter has occurred in Matanzas Province between Government troops and rebels. According to a report received here today, the rebels were defeated. The rebel troops were led by Mayor Gonzales of the town of Santo Domingo, Santa Clara Province. A police official was taken prisoner.

It is reported from Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba Province, that the police and police court officials have been arrested.

Colonel Miguel Lores, a veteran of the war of independence, has been captured near Pinar del Rio after having been pursued for three days. He fell with his horse and his leg was broken.

Minister Gonzales received a long letter today from General Loynaz del Castillo, setting forth a list of alleged wrongs which the Liberals have suffered at the hands of the Government and justifying their revolt. General Loynaz was one of the firt rebels to take the field. He was former Minister to Mexico and later Cuban Commissioner at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

READY TO ACT IN CUBA.

Washington Prepares for Intervention if the Step Becomes Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Wilson and his advisers are awaiting developments in Cuba before taking further action. The American Minister at Havana has been instructed to report developments promptly, so that if military intervention by the United States Government becomes necessary, under the provision of the Platt amendment, it may be done promptly and efficiently.

The President is understood to be prepared for any eventuality in Cuba, but is represented as being hopeful that the warning conveyed to the Cuban factions yesterday will have its effect. Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, and other high officials of the War Department have received the information in the possession of this Government regarding the situation in Cuba, and tentative plans are being made for the use of the United States Army in Cuba should intervention become necessary. In this event from 5,000 to 7,000 troops would be dispatched to Cuba.

There is a belief in military circles that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who commanded the occupation in the 1900-02 period, or Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who commanded during the 1906-07 intervention, would be selected to head the expedition. General Barry had 7,000 troops, but they never were compelled to use force. It is thought that either General Wood or General Barry would be chosen because of their intimate knowledge of the general situation in Cuba and their experience.

A most disturbing element in the situation is the belief that former President Gomez is allied with the insurgent politicians and military officers and that he will assume active leadership of them in the field, if he has not done so already. He left Havana last week in his yacht and is reported to have landed in Camagüey Province. He has a formidable following and Cuban officials fear that there would be serious trouble if he should take the field.

President Menocal, the Conservative candidate for re-election, is represented as being deeply disappointed at the disloyalty of some of his troops and as attributing it to the fact that he retained in the service officers appointed by his predecessor, Gomez.

Observers in Havana do not understand, it is reported, the object of the Liberals, the party of Zayas, in starting the revolt before the elections. The charge made by Liberal leaders is that they were not to be permitted by the authorities to vote. It was pointed out here today that, had they been sustained by events, they still would have recourse to the courts, with revolt possible as a last resort.

Dispatches received here today say that the Havana Government has sent a gunboat to recapture Santiago. Most of the loyal soldiers were absent from the city in the country districts yesterday when the city was taken over by the insurrectionists.

URGES MENOCAL TO RESIGN.

Ferrara, Cuban Liberal, Sends Appeal to Havana by Cable.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Deputies and proprietor of El Heraldo de Cuba, who is in New York in the interests of the Cuban Liberals, made an appeal by cable yesterday to President Menocal to resign from the Presidency in favor of Vice President Varona.

The text of Dr. Ferrara's message follows:

"Words of an adversary likely to be considered an enemy may not prove welcome, but my love for Cuba and my always loyal opposition to you authorize them. Kings abdicate when they are in the way of the happiness of their peoples. In the present hour happiness of the Cuban nation is compromised by your presence at the Government, owing to your double capacity of candidate and of President of the republic.

"If you, in homage to your own historical personality and aspirations to leave a name that shall not be cursed by your children because connected with an era of your brothers' bloodshed and the loss of the republic, resign to Varona, peace and prosperity will return.

"Pending grave moments, one must abide by the voice of conscience, not that of wounded pride, and still less to the voice of the mob that surround you, incapable to understand and feel grand historical responsibilities. This is the advice I would follow, although not a native of Cuba, [Oreste Ferrara is a Neapolitan,] which in your consideration is a cause of less patriotism."

Dr. Ferrara said that his advices were that the insurgents already held the provinces of Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba and had strong forces in most of the others. He said that if a clash came it would be only a matter of a few days before the forces supporting Dr. Alfredo Zayas would be in full control.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, formerly President of Cuba, is reported to have arrived on the ground and to have taken full command of the rebellious troops. Dr. Ferrara said that the reported plot against the life of the President was without foundation and merely a trumped-up charge by virtue of which a number of men could be thrown into jail. He said President Menocal was resorting to every means to secure his re-election, and that, no matter what the result of the second balloting in Santa Clara Province might be today, it would not legally elect the present incumbent.

Dr. Ferrara and Dr. Raimundo Cabrera, editor of Cuba y America, yesterday gave out an exposition of the situation leading up to the revolution, which follows in part:

"The Liberal Party of Cuba represents and constitutes 80 per cent. of the population of the island, according to the recorded figures given in previous elections.

"The Conservative Party could elect General Menocal at the election of 1912 only because of the willing support of very important groups of the Liberal Party.

"The Liberal Party had been divided at the beginning of the present year on the question of the nomination of candidates for the Presidency of the republic, but came finally to a complete union and declared for Dr. Alfredo Zayas.

"The Conservative Party has been divided also into two tendencies—one favorable to the election of General Menocal and the other faction, very important for the character and the value of the public men composing it, declared itself as absolutely opposed to the re-election of General Menocal. But the action, influence, and secret activities of the Government defeated this last opposition. At a meeting made up of different elements it was decided that the majority of the votes cast Nov. 1 were for the re-election of General Menocal.

"The first figures of the results affirmed the triumph of the Liberal Party in five provinces. But while on the night of Nov. 2-3 the great mass of the Liberals of Havana were celebrating the victory, suddenly and without warning the crowd was dispersed by shots of the troops of the Government, killing one man, and wounding many others, while at the same time a mob of excited Conservatives went through the streets of the city unopposed, proclaiming the triumph of the re-election of General Menocal.

"On the same day the Secretary of the Government suspended the publication of all the reports of the elections, interrupted the communications of telegraph and telephone, and intercepted and seized the correspondence of the Election Boards of the provinces with the Central Election Board in Havana, an illegality which the Central Election Board immediately and most energetically protested.

"The general electoral situation was finally established as follows:

"1. The Conservative Party favoring the re-election of General Menocal secured a majority in only one province, Pinar del Rio.

"2. The Liberals favoring Dr. Zayas succeeded in securing large majorities in the provinces of Havana and Camaguey and an indisputable majority of 1,164 in the province of Santa Clara, which majorities confirmed in full the triumph of the Liberal Party and gave the Presidential election to Dr. Zayas.

"3. In the province of Santiago de Cuba the election resulted in a tie and in the province of Matanzas a small majority of 139 was secured by the Conservatives.

"The Conservatives, instead of abiding by their agreement to submit to final decision of the tribunals, started in their press a campaign of defamation against the members of the Central Electoral Board, and the members of the Supreme Court concluded to resort to a new election in six precincts of the province of Santa Clara, which elections had been annulled by the order of the Central Electoral Board, and also in the locality called Victoria de las Tunas, in Oriente, in which locality no election had yet been held."

President Menocal's Reply.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Following is President Menocal's reply to the cablegram of Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, asking him to resign in favor of Vice President Varona:

"Your cablegram of this date has surprised me because of its unexampled audacity. Duly elected by the free and untrammelled vote of my fellow-citizens, none can essay, except by placing himself outside the pale of the law, to circumscribe or curtail my powers and prevent me from completing the entire length of the term for which I have been invested with supreme quehority.

"My dignity and self-respect are above any insinuations that you and your friends may dare to make with the avowed purpose of forcing me to abdicate my constitutional rights in face of the prsent seditious movement that it is my firm intention to put down with all the severity of which I am capable, whether or not I may reply on the support of those who, like yourself, should be the first to offer it were you to fulfill the dutes incumbent on your office and obey the dictates of patriotism."

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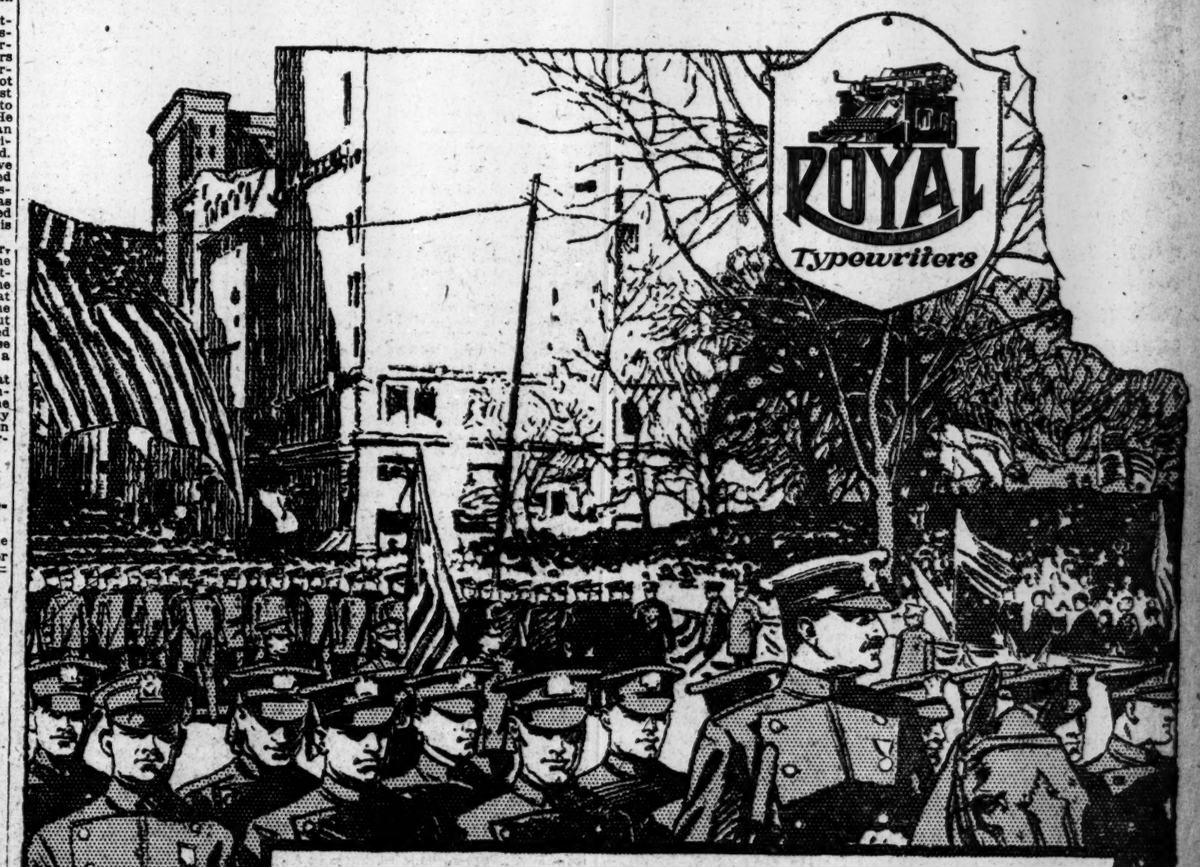

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THIS YEAR DECISIVE, SAYS GENERAL HAIG

Declares Allies Will Break the German Front "Severely and at Many Points."

HAVE PLENTY OF MUNITIONS

British Chief Asserts Peace Can Come Only with Absolute Victory of Entente.

PARIS, Feb. 13, (by Wireless Press.)—Certain French war correspondents have been received by Sir Douglas Haig. The following are some of the statements made by the General:

"Our two most serious preoccupations at present are railway and artillery. We have had to construct within the last few months in the rear of our lines over 350 kilometers of railway lines, and recently I sent for the managers of the greatest railway companies in England. I showed them on the spot what had been done and what remains to be done. They understood the urgency and extent of the task.

"As regards munitions, we have realized the maximum. At this moment we can supply our allies in excess of their needs. We must, however, have more artillery, especially heavy artillery. The point is not merely to be equal to the enemy, but to overwhelm him with the whole of our strength."

The journalists asked whether a great offensive was imminent, and whether Sir Douglas thought the German lines would be pierced. The General replied:

"Who will commence it, the French, the Germans, or ourselves, that matters little. If the enemy commences either in the north or south in salients which appear to him favorable or on the former fields of battle, we are ready to receive him, and his effort will cost him dear. We have armies trained and fully equipped, so that at no moment will there be a possibility even in the rear that he can be able to reintrench himself.

"You ask me whether we shall break the German front. Most certainly we shall, and severely and at many points. The Germans to defend themselves behind their front have a very powerful network of railways. The first attacks of the general offensive may find themselves defeated at some points. But we shall strike with full force until we achieve the total destruction of the German army."

On being asked whether that would take place this year or not he replied:

"The year will be decisive in the sense that one will see take place on the battlefields the decision of the war, that is to say, the event after which Germany will be shown to be beaten militarily. It may be that the year of decision is also the year of peace. We all desire and shall do everything in our power to bring about the desired result.

"Peace can only come with absolute victory, which will be attained by the force of our arms. The Allies must not allow themselves to be deceived by Germany's suggestions. In offering peace Germany only thinks of preparations for the next war. If we unfortunately yielded to the perfidious appeals the drama would recommence in three years. The soldiers, with their good sense and instinct, understand that. Those on whom it depends with their blood wish to create a peace by victory. In this respect I have the entire confidence of our troops. Their morale is above all suspicion. With regard to peace we are all 'squarely wed,' by which I mean the indomitable will to fight until the end."

BRITISH IN A RAID CAPTURE 47 GERMANS

Penetrate Several Hundred Yards Into Teuton Lines East of Souchez—Destroy Mine Shafts.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

Early last night a strong hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire south of Pys and suffered heavy losses, leaving prisoners in our hands. Today the enemy made repeated attacks, all unsuccessful, on our new positions south of Serre.

Early this morning we carried out a successful raid east of Souchez. Our troops penetrated several hundred yards into the enemy's positions and did great damage to his defenses. A trench railhead and four mine shafts were destroyed, and many dugouts blown in. The enemy resisted stubbornly. A considerable number of Germans were killed and we captured forty-seven prisoners, including one officer. Our casualties are reported to have been light.

We also entered the enemy's trenches this morning and during the night northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, north of Loos and east of Ypres. We destroyed several occupied dugouts and took a few prisoners. A small party of the enemy succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Armentières, but was at once ejected.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of the Somme and in the Ypres sector.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today concerning operations on the west front:

During the day the fighting activity along almost the entire front was limited because of a dense fog. In the Somme sector the artillery duel was revived in the evening and continued at night with varying force. It was especially lively between St. Pierre Vaast Wood and Péronne. (Somme front.)

Between Ypres and Arras numerous advances by hostile reconnoitring detachments were unsuccessful.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, under date of Feb. 12, says:

"On Sunday night violent engagements took place between Serre and the Ancre, where six attacks by the British were repulsed, the assailants suffering heavy losses. The British, in the afternoon, had opened an extremely heavy fire on the German positions north of the Ancre, this increasing to the most violent drumfire at nightfall. One trench near Serre was evacuated by the Germans during this preparatory fire without the British being aware of the movement, they directing an especially violent fire upon the abandoned trench.

"Between 9 and 10 P. M. the first of the British contingents initiated the attack over the snow-covered ground in the vicinity of Beaumont. They were sanguinarily repulsed. Two additional attacks at the same point failed.

"Toward evening the British launched their fourth attack east of Beaucourt. This was made by a battalion supported by numerous machine guns. It was followed by violent hand-to-hand fighting during which one officer and more than thirty men were taken prisoner by the Germans. The attack was a complete failure.

"The British attempted two additional attacks, with strong forces, in this district. Soon after midnight they succeeded in penetrating German trenches buried in snow after furious hand grenade fighting, but were ejected as the result of counterattacks, vigorously carried out. They sustained heavy casualties in dead and wounded and the Germans took several prisoners.

"At 4 A. M. the British made their sixth and last attack of the night, this breaking down, however, under the German curtain of fire."

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we carried out destructive fires against German organizations in the region of Quennevières. Northeast of Rheims one of our detachments made an incursion into the adversary's trenches and brought back fifteen prisoners, among them two noncommissioned officers.

The artillery action was quite lively in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Le Four de Paris; intermittent on the rest of the front.

The afternoon report said:

The night was comparatively calm on the entire front. A strong German patrol was dispersed with losses by our fire in the Aspach sector. (Alsace.)

The Belgian communication says:

At various points along the Belgian front the artillery was active, especially in the sectors of Ramscapelle, Dixmude, and Steenstraate.

CLOSING IN ON SERRE.

Buttress of German Position on the Ancre Under Heavy British Fire.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sunday, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Last night the British troops moved forward again over that ground north of the Ancre where, during a week or so, there have been several sharp and successful attacks. They captured another line of trenches with their garrison of about 215 men.

It would be a stupid thing to exaggerate the importance of these small victories and to pretend that they have deep significance as showing the Germans' demoralization. That would be going faster and further in imagination than the realities warrant. What is happening is the almost daily seizure of small bits of ground which are not very important by themselves but reach out to positions enormously valuable to the Germans, and therefore to the British, so that when the time comes we shall have these further places in the pincers which are now closing upon them.

The attack last night brings the British closer to Serre on the southeast, and soon Serre itself, on high ground up there, will be as Thiepval was, and the garrison as the garrison of Thiepval. Seeing the steel shears working closer, and watching the steady coming of its inevitable doom, Serre still stands as a buttress of the German line of defense, but it is the buttress of a wall which is gradually crumbling on either side.

The men who crawl down to Serre and lie in the deep dungeons of its dugouts are always under the crash of heavy shellfire, which shakes the earth about them, and they hear the drumfire of the British barrages preceding the attacks which draw the British lines closer to them.

SHIFT GERMAN TROOPS FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN

New Submarine Warfare and Land Attacks Were Planned to Begin Simultaneously.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13.—The troop movements in Germany preliminary to the Spring campaign are now in full swing. The movements of troop trains and the requirements in cars for the transportation of regiments to the places selected for the new concentrations are responsible for more than the coal shortage, for there are also great restrictions upon ordinary traffic.

German newspapers say that on Feb. 20 new and still further restrictions on train schedules will be issued, and, according to rumors current in Berlin last week, before The Associated Press correspondent left there, an entire suspension of passenger traffic was contemplated for a period of maximum intensity in troop transfers.

These and other signs would indicate that the German leaders expect the opening of the 1917 campaign quite as early as in the previous year, which began at Verdun Feb. 20.

The start of the ruthless submarine campaign at the particular date selected was connected with the expected early inauguration of the Spring campaign, so a German military man told The Associated Press correspondent during a discussion of the difficulties with the United States. He said that the start of the submarine campaign had not been expected so soon, but that for naval reasons the date had been advanced—"naval reasons" probably meaning plans to interfere with the expected transfer of Entente troops across the narrow seas and to confuse, if possible, the Entente plans of action.

GERMANY DRAFTS UNIONISTS

Calls All Labor and Socialist Officials to the Colors.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Berne says that the German authorities have suddenly called to the colors all officials of trade unions and Socialist organizations.

These officials, who aggregate 10,000 in number, have previously been exempt from military service.

CALL NEW RUSSIAN CLASS.

Boys of 19 and 20 Ordered to Colors —May Be on Fighting Line Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Notices were posted in the streets of Petrograd yesterday calling the 1898 class of recruits to the colors. Young men of 20 were called out two days ago. These two classes will give Russia effectives within the next few months.

OUTLINES HARVARD TRAINING

Instructor Plans Nine Hours' Weekly Work for Future Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—At a mass meeting of prospective members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps in Sanders Theatre tonight Captain Constant Cordier, who has been detailed by the War Department to take charge of the department of military science at Harvard University, outlined the scheme for training indorsed by the War Department and the Harvard Faculty and intended to add some 2,000 officers to the reserve army of the United States.

Eight hundred students attended the meeting, at which much enthusiasm was manifested. Seven hundred have enrolled for the course of instruction.

The training, which will last throughout the second half year at Harvard, is merely a continuation of a course in military science and tactics which Captain Cordier gave in the first semester. Under the new arrangement nine hours a week will be devoted to military instruction. Drill will occupy five hours, while lectures, class room discussion, and outside reading will take the other four hours a week. In case the international situation is serious enough to warrant it, there will be a camp in the Summer extending from June 23 to Sept. 1. The training corps will probably be sent into barracks in the freshman dormitories, going out of Cambridge for different periods of route marching, field exercises, and rifle practice.

If war should be declared or the President should issue a call for volunteers, owing to the imminence of war, the time alloted to the officers' training corps will be increased to at least twenty hours a week. All students joining the corps will be allowed to count the work as one-half course toward their degree. Those whose records are satisfactory will be eligible for commissions as reserve officers.

The work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be both theoretical and practical. Classroom work will take up the following subjects: Discipline, organization, theory of target practice, the rifle in war, minor tactics, service of information, service of security, map reading, marches and camp, field fortifications, company administration, sanitation, elements of international law, trench and mine warfare, map work, company papers—including requisitions for supplies, and property accountability.

STAY-AT-HOMES DO BRITISH GRUMBLING

War Discomforts Cause More Complaint Among Civilians Than Men in Trenches.

CHAMBERLAIN UNDER FIRE

Along with Minister Prothero, He Is Now a Target of Journalistic Dissatisfaction.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—My friend, the crippled Coldstream Guardsman, who is the Prime Minister's doorman, agreed with me that the frost was quite record-breaking for England, and that the trenches across the Channel were no place for a lover of comfort. "But," said he, "it's luxury compared with what it will be two or three weeks from now when the thaw comes. There's no way to drain the water out of the trenches and you've got to stand in it, almost sleep in it. There are almost three feet of it; your boots are full of it. When at last you pull them off unless you mind your eye some of your toes come off with them. When staying in the trench is like that, you don't have to be told twice to go over the top. There's a sort of warmth in schrapnel, and Fritz-hunting does make your blood circulate a bit."

That is talk with a sporting flavor. The point of view of men bred at games is bound to be a sporting one. England is a social aristocracy but it is a sporting as well as a political democracy. The Olympians of society are hot above taking on a team of plumbers and shoemakers for a game of cricket. This war has shown that game-playing in peace time has put something very fine into the English Tommy in war time.

American readers will have had the story of the seventeen-year-old Jacky from the Laurentic, not yet thawed out from hours on a Winter sea in an open boat, clad only in shirt and a pair of breeches, walking into the public room of the tavern to which survivors were brought, and instantly taking possession of the piano, upon which the gayly thrummed the war tune: "Pack your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile." The rest of the survivors crowded round and joined in the singing. When the cigarettes were being passed a Tommy who was present said: "No, sir! None for us, please! This is Jack's day."

While the men who are suffering the hardships are taking them lightly, the stay-at-homes make the row. These latter have never been "blooded" as the gallant chaps in the field have, and many of them keep up a constant grumble at the inconveniences that war brings in its train. My fruiterer is a well-fed, prosperous man. He happens to live in a flat across the street from my own. In his grate there blazes a cheerful fire, and he and his family live in comfort. But he poisons the fruit which I buy from him with his hard-luck story of the effect of the war upon importation and sale of his particular commodity. Be assured, however, that he passes all inconvenience on to the customer in increased prices.

The grumbling of those who are pricked, without being lamed, by war produces some of the commotion that often passes for public opinion. Upon such a groundswell a partisan or sensational press may easily blow up a nasty sea. Dropping metaphor, there are at the moment signs of journalistic dissatisfaction. Neville Chamberlain, Director General of National Service, and Mr. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture, two men whose appointments were conspicuously for merit and absolutely removed from politics, are the target. Up to date, however, criticism is in a very minor key as compared with that directed against the Asquith Government. As a matter of fact this kind of attack would appear to be less dangerous than the more in sorrow than in anger brand that some of the Liberal editors have been using.

Meanwhile the Lloyd George Government goes on efficiently. Englishmen cried out for initiative. They have got it. They wanted concentration. The War Council decides the biggest question at a single sitting. I should say that the present Government is the strongest, both in point of its own merit and in public acceptance, of all of the belligerents. Of course it is too new as yet to have made a record, but as far as it has gone it looks like a war-winner. The most obvious danger to its complete success is the difficulty of sustained cohesion and co-ordination inherent in a double-headed body, but the Prime Minister's combination of insight and mastery of details, his human sympathy and grasp of affairs, are standing him in good stead in accomplishing the difficult feat of making a new system of Government for war.

It is very interesting to watch English feeling veer around on the various Presidential activities. Apparently Great Britain can, in its present mood, take only one thing at a time in the way of outside suggestion, and it chooses the least palatable first. After swallowing "peace without victory" and "freedom of the seas" with a very wry face, indeed, England finds much that is pleasant in the rest. When the President's speech to the Senate is put down on the war map the fact that leaps to the eye is that by no possible means can a victorious Germany square with it. When the speech was coming in over the wires, I called the attention of some of my friends of the sanctum to this fundamental fact, but at the moment these editors had no mind for anything except the, to them, offensive items in the document.

There is no doubt that President Wilson has stimulated the Allies to thought, and in that sense they have profited. Whether America has profited by this last stimulation, which was offered at a moment when a notable diplomatic victory had just been scored by the President, is not yet apparent. It seems reasonably clear already that the gist of his argument for universal democratization went home. Force will not vanish from the world, but the very best guarantee to go with the "reparation and restitution" upon which peace is to be conditioned, is liberalism. If enduring peace is to come among the Europeans it must come through breaking the backs of the autocracies and giving King-ridden peoples self-government. This point has already lodged in the thought of Europe, and has been strengthened by the President's presentation.

PEACE CANDIDATE BEATEN.

Socialist and Conscientious Objector Loses Fight for Seat in Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Polling in the Rossendale division of Lancashire for the electon of a member of Parliament in succession to Lewis Harcourt in consequence of his elevation to the peerage resulted today in the return of Sir Henry Maden by 6,019 votes against 1,804 secured by his opponent, Albert Taylor. The election was fought on the one issue of peace.

Taylor is a Socialist and a conscientious objector, and was arrested recently as an absentee under the military service acts. Roden Buxton, who was chiefly responsible in the absence of Taylor for pushing the campaign, explained the issue as far as Taylor was concerned as "not peace at any price, but peace by negotiation on reasonable terms without conquest or annexation and without threat of commercial war after the war."

Maden, who was a coalition candidate, is for prosecuting the war until a satisfactory peace can be obtained.

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FIGHTING INCREASES ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

Germans Take an Italian Position —British Resume Raids on Bulgar Trenches.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—After a long period of inactivity Teutonic troops on the Macedonian front took the offensive yesterday in the Cerna bend. The War Office announced today the capture of a hill position east of Paralovo. The statement says:

In the Cerna bend yesterday our troops after effective artillery preparation attacked the enemy's hill position east of Paralovo. They took it by storm, and also several camps behind the front. Our losses were small. Two Italian officers and ninety men were made prisoners. We also captured five machine guns and two mine throwers.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today made public the following:

Eastern Theatre—The weather has improved a little and operations have been more active. Artillery fighting has occurred on the Druma and the Vardar. Raids by British troops on Palmes and the Doiran region enabled them to take prisoners.

Between the Cerna and Lake Presba the bombardment was particularly violent. Several surprise attacks attempted by the German troops were repulsed by the Italians.

Bands of Austro-Albanians are reported at Mekani, northwest of Koritza. In the same region Erson has been occupied by the Italians.

SEAPLANES RAID POLA.

Italians Drop Bombs on the Arsenal and on Ships in Harbor.

ROME, Feb. 13.—"Italian seaplanes yesterday made an effective air raid upon Pola, throwing bombs on the arsenal and on ships in the harbor," says an Admiralty announcement. "All the Italian machines returned undamaged."

Today's War Office statement says:

On the Trentino front the activity of the artillery increased, in the Tonale Pass, on the western slopes of Monte Zugna, in the Lagarina Valley, in the upper Travignolo, and in the Cordevole Valley. In the Arsa Valley and on the upper Coalba torrent, on the right bank of the Brenta, hostile raids were repulsed. In the Upper But Valley the artillery was active. Our batteries set fire to some enemy barracks behind Val Piccolo.

On the Carso a converging enemy fire against our positions at Point 144 was stopped by the effective and prompt work of our batteries.

Enemy airplanes bombarded Cervignano and some villages on the lower Isonzo. Three women and one child were killed.

FIRE SWEEPS PIRAEUS.

Heavy Loss of Life Reported in Blaze Started in Munitions Plant.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Fire that swept through a large section of the Piraeus caused a heavy loss of life, according to a Reuter's dispatch sent from the Greek port last night.

All the available Greek firemen and soldiers, aided by French, British, and Italian sailors, fought the fire for hours until they got it under control.

The conflagration started in a munitions factory late Monday afternoon and spread rapidly over a considerable area.

TURKS HEMMED IN AT KUT.

British Report Land Approaches Blocked by Their Recent Gains.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Official announcement was made today that the British forces on the Tigris front have established a line across the Tigris bend, west of Kut-el-Amara, completely hemming in the Turks. The statement follows:

On Saturday the enemy's bridge at Shumran was shelled. A direct hit was scored, and some enemy shipping was sunk.

On Sunday the advance on the right bank of the Tigris was resumed, and the enemy was driven back to his last line of trenches in the Dahra bend, west of Kut. By evening our line was established across the bend, from bank to bank, on a frontage of 5,500 yards, and the enemy was completely hemmed in. The distance covered in the advance varied from 800 yards on our right to 2,000 yards on our left.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A Turkish War Office announcement of Sunday, Feb. 11, received from Constantinople says:

The enemy again attacked out positions south of the Tigris River (Mesopotamia) on the afternoon of Feb. 9. The fighting continued until night with extreme violence and the enemy succeeded in gaining ground on our left wing. Their successes were very insignificant in comparison with their losses. On the morning of Feb. 10 the enemy shelled our positions with heavy artillery, but delivered no attack.

The present offensive against Kut-el-Amara be an, with presumably three full army corps, or 120,000 Anglo-Indians, on Dec. 13, 1916. Up to that time, from April 28, when General Townshend, after a siege begun Dec. 7, 1915, surrendered 9,000 armed men and 5,000 camp followers, little had been heard of this town on the way to Bagdad. Townshend had been ordered to take Bagdad with less than 20,000 men. He fought his way to within eighteen miles of the place and then retreated and was caught with his rear guard at Kut.

The present operations began with an advance along the Shatt-el-Hai, a canal which enters the Tigris above and below the city from the south, and was strongly fortified by the Turks after Townshend's surrender. On Jan. 9 and 19 an Indian division by two assaults cleared the land between the canal and the river up to the trenches of the town itself. On Jan. 25 some of these trenches were recovered; then by Jan. 28 the Anglo-Indian forces cleared all the land southwest of the city and held the first and second lines of trenches over a front of 4,300 yards. On the same day the licorice factory opposite the town was bombarded, and it became only a question when communication between Kut-el-Amara and Bagdad by water would be cut and the former besieged or evacuated.

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GERMAN FOOD CRISIS TO LAST 4 MONTHS

Popular Question on Meeting a Friend: "How Many Pounds Have You Lost?"

VEGETABLES NEARLY GONE

Americans Say People Are Tired of War, but Determined—No Starving Apparent.

BERNE, Feb. 13, (via Paris.)—Americans who arrived here from Germany with Ambassador Gerard are congratulating themselves on having escaped further wrestling with Germany's food problem. Butchers' windows, well stocked with assorted meats, such as are seen here, are an unwonted sight in Berlin. Meat is now so scarce in the German capital that it is never hung in windows to attract buyers, but is speedily distributed without advertising. Customers keep in close touch with the butcher so as to know when the next meagre supply will be on sale.

Practically all meat is sold on a card entitling each person to half a pound weekly, but dishes made of kidneys, lungs and other scraps can be bought in restaurants without a card. Game and poultry are exempt from the card system and command extraordinary prices. The maximum prices of pork and mutton range from 50 to 70 cents, but a dollar more is paid at back doors, for, despite Germany's genius for organization, much serreptitious dealing prevails. Even German officials, usually models of the strictest obedience to the laws, give hungry children the advantage of a loose interpretation and do not put awkward questions.

The rich, of course, suffer comparatively little. They are still able to buy high-priced poultry or fish. Turkeys, geese, and chickens are still displayed in poulterers' windows and bear labels announcing that they can be purchased at $1.30 to $1.60 a pound. Cases have been reported where a fat goose brought more than $30.

The poorer people, especially in Berlin, are undoubtedly suffering from hunger as their food is confined mainly to bread, potatoes, turnips, and low grade marmalade. It is generally asserted that in the country districts the food problem is less pressing than in the big cities, producers retaining supplies for home consumption.

Reduced Weight General.

In spite, however, of the fact that food is very scarce one seldom sees any one visibly showing marks of underfeeding. Some elderly persons and some anxious mothers look emaciated and reduced weight is quite general. A common question asked when friends meet is: "How many pounds have you lost?" Physicians are writing in the medical journals that children are now evidently undernourished, particularly lacking fats, yet the merry sledding throngs in the parks during the last month never suggested lack of food.

The general verdict is that the health of the people is better than before the war when overeating had almost assumed the character of a national besetting sin. Short commons are borne cheerfully and the people are mostly disposed to jest over the matter where the pinch is not too keen. The big crowds at the variety shows laugh heartily at topical songs turning upon the shortage of food and the prevalent issue of substitutes.

Men in authority, however, recognize that Germany is confronted with a problem of growing difficulty. The next four months are regarded as especially critical, because the supply of vegetables, except potatoes and turnips, is practically exhausted. Even sauerkraut cannot be bought in shops, but is only doled out by the authorities at intervals. The Berlin Government posted placards last week announcing that half a pound of sauerkraut was assignable for the week on the section of the food card calling for general provisions.

The difficulties of the situation have not altered the confidence of the authorities that, with careful husbanding, the existing supplies will suffice until the next crop. They admit that the situation must then be restudied on the basis of new facts. One of the most critical factors is the shortage of the 1916 potato crop which was only two-fifth that of 1915. This shortage necessitated the prohibition of feeding potatoes to livestock with the result that vast numbers of pigs were prematurely slaughtered. Yet as the number of pigs increased in 1916, up to September, by nearly 4,000,000, the country seems to have an ample meat margin on the present reduced scale of consumption.

Tired of War, But Determined.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 12, (via London, Feb. 13.)—Two Americans who have reached Rotterdam since the break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States—although in both cases their passports had been applied for before the rupture—gave similar accounts of present conditions in Germany to The Associated Press today. One of these men came from Berlin, the other from Frankfort. Each had been in Germany a little more than a year, and in that time each man lost thirty pounds in weight.

Theodore Wurslin, an engineer, of Jamaica, N. Y., said his experiences with working men in Berlin showed him that they were tired of the war, but nevertheless determined to hold out. Many of them earn good wages, virtually all of which they spend for food, and they are thus better off than persons higher in the social scale.

Mr. Wurslin said he often saw groups of British, French and Russian war prisoners, especially Russians, sweeping the streets, carting goods and performing other labor. They were never molested or insulted. Of Mr. Wurslin's ten American associates about half had decided to remain in Germany whatever happened.

The other American is a New York business man, who said the food situation was very bad in Frankfort. He told harrowing stories of the hardships undergone by the people, who he said were utterly weary of the war, but entirely devoted to the military leaders.

Both these men asserted that the break between Germany and America had caused no excitment, that Americans in Germany were being well treated, and that no apprehension need be felt for the welfare of those left behind. While agreeing that most articles of food were still to be had by persons with well-filled purses, they said the poorer classes were suffering, but that the country was not near the starvation point.

Spring Blouses

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TWO RULERS REAFFIRM AUSTRO-GERMAN UNITY

Toast Each Other as True Friends and Allies at Dinner in Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Warm felicitations were exchanged by the German Emperor and the Austrian Emperor at a recent dinner in Vienna given in honor of Emperor William. Emperor Charles, in toasting his guest, referred to the close military and political alliance between the two empires, and is quoted by a Reuter dispatch from the Austrian Capital as saying:

"I have at heart the maintenance and careful fostering of this legacy of my deceased predecessor, and am happy to be able to count on similar feelings on the part of your Majesty. In sorrow and joy, in war and peace, trustfully united, we will succeed with the gracious assistance of the Almighty in leading our States toward a happy future. I drink to the health of your Majesty, my true friend and ally."

The German Emperor, in replying, expressed his warm thanks and said:

"It was for me an obligation of the heart to repay at the earliest possible moment the visit your Majesty paid me at headquarters, and I assure your Majesty again on this occasion of my true and unalterable friendship. In this friendship I see a clear expression of the close alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany, which is still more firmly cemented in our common fight. It fills me with lively satisfaction to know that it is your Majesty's desire, in the sense of the late Francis Joseph, to foster in the future our alliance. In the solution of this task your Majesty can always reckon on my loyal co-operation.

"God grant that soon again, after this serious and great time, the blessings of an assured peace will fall upon our countries, united by firm and trustful bonds, and that they will enjoy a happy future."

KAISER HONORS CHARLES.

Makes the Austrian Emperor a Field Marshal in the German Army.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's says that the German Emperor has appointed Emperor Charles of Austria a Field Marshal in the German army.

Emperor William left Vienna on Tuesday afternoon for Berlin.

Y.M.C.A. WON'T QUIT GERMANY

Foreign Office Encourages Hart to Continue Prison Camp Work.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13, (via London.)—The Rev. A. C. Hart, Director of Young Men's Christian Association work in the European prison camps, has sent a message to the Governments of the Central Powers volunteering to continue the work regardless of the outcome of the German-American crisis. The camp labors, he says, are a work of mercy and have no connection with politics or nationalities, and he is sure that the American people wish to continue the work on this basis.

It is probable that Germany will be willing to accede to this overture, as it is the view of the Foreign Office, an official of which recently expressed to The Associated Press surprise and regret at the departure with the American Ambassador of part of the association's staff in Germany. He said he saw no reason why workers in the prison camps should not remain as long as they chose.

The Rev. Mr. Hart has instructed the rest of the staff to remain at their posts and is arranging to send new men to replace those who have departed.

EXPLOSION IN ARMS PLANT.

Government Says There May Have Been Casualties in Yorkshire Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—An explosion occurred at a munitions factory today in Yorkshire. An official statement issued by the British Government says that apparently no lives were lost. Some damage was done in the neighborhood.

It is possible, the statement adds, that there have been some casualties, but at present they have not been reported.

MELT GIRDERS TO SAVE BOY.

Acetelyn Torch Used to Release Victim of Elevator Accident.

An acetelyn torch borrowed from the Fire Department was used last night to melt two of the steel uprights in the elevator well of the Kinney Building, Broad and Market Streets, Newark, where a sixteen-year-old boy had been wedged between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the first floor. The lad was taken to the City Hospital after he had been extricated, and, although his pelvis was broken, it is believed he will recover. He is Leo Walsh of 229 South Orange Avenue.

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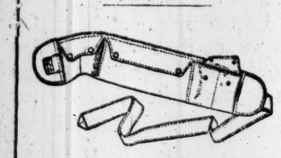
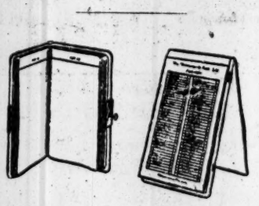
Frosted morocco case (at left), complete with 100 assorted poker chips; extension sides fitted with gilt-edge playing cards; gilt fastening, handle at top: 6¾ x 4¼ x 2¾ inches $10.00

"Poker Patience Set" (at right), colored morocco leather, four packs cards, rule book, score pad and pencil, gilt clasp: 4½ x 3 x 1¼ inches. Specially priced: $1.50



Money belt, for men, grey suede, two small and one large pocket, tight flaps, snap fastenings, tape belt, 3½ inches deep..... $2.50



Diary (at left), glazed morocco leather, pastel shades, silk lining, removable book, gilt lock and key: 8⅛ x 5½ inches $12.25

"Remember-to-Pack" List (at right), colored morocco leather, removable pad with lists for men's and women's apparel, etc., pencil in loop: 5 x 8⅛ inches... $3.00

Safety jewel pocket (at left), for women, grey suede, one framed, one full-length pocket, silk lining, white watered silk waist strap with buckle: 11⅝ x 6½ inches. $5.00

Photograph cases (at right), folding design, easel back, silk lining, glass protection, taking a Card, Cabinet, Panel or Imperial size picture, in glazed calfskin leather: $6.50, $8.50, $12.75, $14.75

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TOLSTOY INCIDENT DIVIDES COLUMBIA

Members of Faculty Split Over Discussion, Which May Go to the Trustees.

MEETING OF PROTEST TODAY

Prof. Prince Stopped Lecture Because He Heard the Count Might Belittle Patriotism.

From a "mere tempest in a teapot," as it was originally branded, the Count Tolstoy incident at Columbia is rapidly ripening into one of the most bitter controversies which have arisen on the Columbia campus in many years, and may rival the case of Professor Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, who was dropped from that Faculty. Yesterday the Columbia Faculty entered into the discussion, and now it appears that the entire matter may yet reach the Trustees.

When Professor John Dyneley Prince, head of the Department of Slavonic Languages at Columbia and the one who issued the order which forbade Count Ilya Tolstoy speaking before the International Club, a student organization, last Saturday night, learned that the Faculty had begun to issue statements, many of which were in derogation of his action, he amplified his brief explanation that he had "deemed it unwise to permit Count Tolstoy to speak at Columbia at this time." Last night he issued this statement:

"My veto as head of the Department of Slavonic Languages on the proposed appearance of Count Tolstoy before a nonacademic society, which by courtesy of the university has been permitted to meet in the university buildings, was due entirely to my belief that at this critical juncture of American history, when it seems most important to inculcate the principles of sound patriotism, any attempt—however defensible it might be in general or under other circumstances—to belittle the importance of nationalism and to denounce patriotism ought not to be associated with the name of the university.

"I now learn that a number of my colleagues for whom I feel the greatest respect think that my action was unfortunate and open to misconstruction. I respect their views and opinions and share their conception of the openmindedness of the university, but for the reasons stated I believe that I have acted in the best interests of the university and of the country."

The Columbia Faculty late last night was showing signs of splitting over the action taken in prohibiting the Count speaking at the university. Professor Michael Idvorski Pupin, the Serbian Consul General in this city and Professor of Electricity at the university, went so far as to congratulate Professor Prince. He said:

"I approve of it on the ground that Count Tolstoy has associated himself with people who in my opinion were working against the best interests of Russia and her allies and were using means which were not considered beyond reproach by people who believe in sincerity and honesty of purpose."

Although it is known that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler thoroughly approves of Professor Prince's action, it is said that the opposition among the Faculty will petition President Butler to take action against Professor Prince's stand, which they said was against the principles of free speech at the university. The controversy in this way may reach the Trustees.

Professor John Dewey is at the head of the opposition.

"I think it was unfortunate," he said, "that one individual member of the Faculty had the opportunity by means of purely technical rules to put the university in the wrong light before the public. As a matter of fact, freedom of speech and liberty of opinion have always existed at Columbia. That makes the occurrence the more regrettable."

A students' meeting of protest will be held today at noon in Philosophy Hall. The campus was flooded yesterday with a poster stating:

Fellow-students: The exclusion of Count Ilya Tolstoy from the Columbia University campus is an intolerable limitation of our rights as students to think and to act.

Shall we submit to it?

Free speech at Columbia is threatened.

In forbidding Count Tolstoy to speak to a student organization on university grounds the authorites have challenged our rights as citizens of the United States and as students of Columbia.

In declaring that henceforth student organizations must have Faculty approval of their programs, the authorities have curtailed our independence.

In affirming that any department head may prevent a speaker from appearing on the campus merely by "asserting his privilege," the authorities have curbed free expression.

We invite you to meet in protest at noon Wednesday, Feb. 14, in Room 307, Philosophy Hall.

Several members of the Faculty will speak, it is believed, including Professor Dewey.

RENOUNCES ACTRESS WIFE.

Husband of Clara Kimball Young Also Acquitted of Stabbing.

James Young, husband of Clara Kimball Young, film actress, was discharged when arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McQuade in West Side Court on a charge of felonious assault. Mrs. Young appeared as a witness against her husband, who was accused of having used a penknife on Harry Garson, a Detroit hotel man, while the latter was escorting the actress from the Feb. 3 night performance at the Astor Theatre.

Witnesses testified that Garson had taken the lead in the affair. Young swore that he had not meant to stab his wife's companion, and Magistrate McQuade dismissed the charge. A typed statement issued by Mr. Young before he left the courtroom, asserted that he had been responsible for his wife's rise to screen stardom, and alleged that six years of happy home life had ended about two years ago when, he alleged, she became "a victim of success and flattery." He was emphatic in announcing that he "was through" with the film star "once and for all."

Mrs. Young, who lives at 590 West End Avenue, reciprocated that determination with a sharply enunciated, "I have no use for my husband."

RIVERSIDE FIGHT IN SENATE.

Bill Giving P. S. Board Joint Authority Reported Favorably.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—There was a hot fight in the Senate Committee on Affairs of the City of New York this afternoon over the proposed bill giving the Public Service Commission for the First District joint jurisdiction with the Board of Estimate in conducting negotiations over the New York Central's west side contract. The committee finally voted to report the bill favorably by a vote of 8 to 5, all the Democrats voting in the affirmative.

A proposal by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown to have a sub-committee of the New York City Committee attend the hearings on the contracts before the Board of Estimate was then defeated by a vote of 7 to 5, the opposition being on the ground that it was proposed to send a committee without any powers of inquisition. It was the first defeat sustained by Senate Leader Brown at this session.

Public hearings on the New York Central's proposed Riverside Park improvement, which the Board of Estimate will start today, is to have the "undivided attention" of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park. Mrs. James W. Stewart, Vice President of the league, announced yesterday. One hundred women have agreed to attend. Nancy Kelly, 9 years old, representing the lower West Side children, will present a petition protesting against the new trackage, and later in the week Mrs. Sophia S. Loebinger, 22 Edgecombe Avenue, President of the Junior Park Protective Association, will head a group of children from her organization on a visit to the City Hall.

At a meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday it decided to begin at once the work of getting for Governor Whitman the information requested by him concerning the proposed contract. This inquiry will be independent of the Board of Estimate hearing.

TELLS OF COLBERT MURDER.

Prisoner in Montreal Says He Was with Lewis When It Occurred.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Frederick J. Farrell of 479 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, who is detained here as a result of his statement that he witnessed the murder of Mazie Colbert, the artist's model, in her rooms at the Wilton Apartments in Philadelphia, made a detailed confession, which was forwarded to the Philadelphia police today.

Farrell says he met Bernard W. Lewis of Pittsburgh on the night of the murder and proceeded to Miss Colbert's apartments, where he was introduced to the model by Lewis. After a conversation, Farrell said, the girl asked Lewis for money, and dissatisfied with his reply, struck him on the face. Lewis tried to push her off, and she grabbed a paper-cutter and made a lunge with it. Lewis hit her and she fell against the radiator, striking her head on it rendering her unconscious.

Farrell says he then ran out, leaving Lewis behind. It was only afterward, when reading the newspapers, he said, that he learned Miss Colbert had been found murdered. After he left the Wilton Apartments, Farrell asserted, he went to the railway station, took train for New York, and went to his home in Brooklyn. From there he went to Plymouth, Conn., then to Hartford and Springfield, and from there to Montreal, where he arrived on Jan. 14. Here he joined the Canadian Medical Corps. He said he gave himself up because his conscience troubled him. He was in uniform when he entered the police office.

Neither the Montreal nor Philadelphia police have been able to make up their minds as to whether there is any truth in Farrell's story. His officers in the Medical Corps believe he is a faker and a coward, and that he is taking this way to get his discharge from the regiment for fear that it will be ordered to the front.

Farrell was cross-examined today by a deputation from the corps, but sought the protection of the detectives, asserting that as a civil prisoner he was beyond military authority.

An inquiry at 479 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, last night disclosed the fact that no person by the name of Farrell lived at that address. Several Farrells were located a few blocks away, but they did not know of the prisoner in Montreal.

WAR LISTS AT CITY COLLEGE.

Students Enroll for Service if National Need Arises.

President Sidney E. Mezes of the College of the City of New York, responding to a request of the Student Council, has called a meeting in Great Hall at noon tomorrow of all students of the college willing to prepare themselves to serve the nation in the present crisis. The Student Council will distribute cards at the meeting on which applicants can indicate the character of service they are willing to render.

As every male citizen is by law a member of the militia, the Board of Trustees of City College has authorized a course of theoretical military instruction to prepare students to qualify for the Officers' Reserve Corps. Applications also will be received for admission to the Emergency Police Corps, which is a branch of the uniformed force in times of emergency. Inspector Dwyer of the Second Inspection District will be on hand to enroll students and members of the college staff willing to serve the community in this capacity in case of need.

Addresses will be made by President Mezes, George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees Charles Lydecker and others.

Ladies' Night at the Sphinx Club.

The one hundred and fiftieth dinner of the Sphinx Club, which marked the annual Ladies' Night, was held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, with about 500 present. The ballroom was transformed into a Japanese Garden, with Oriental tapestries, large umbrellas, fans, and pretty Geisha girls in attendance. The menus were done in a unique scroll on vellum, backed with silk and tied with gold and purple satin ribbons, the club's colors. The souvenirs for the women were gold mounted fountain pens. After the dinner there was general dancing.

Preston P. Lynn, President of the club, had the dinner in charge.

Illinois Senate Votes Prohibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Illinois Senate today passed a bill providing for a referendum on Statewide prohibition in the general election of 1918.

LABOR MEN FIGHT STATE POLICE BILL

Attack Constabulary Measure Bitterly and Heckle Advocates of the Plan.

HINT OF AN AMENDMENT

Mills's Suggestion to Federation's President—Bill Is "Not on the Level," One Speaker Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Representatives of labor organizations appeared in force this afternoon at a joint hearing before the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means to oppose the bill introduced by Senator Ogden L. Mills creating a State constabulary force. A similar bill was defeated in the Legislature last year, largely on account of labor opposition.

Civic organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade from a score of cities and many private individuals from rural districts were on hand to advocate the proposed legislation. The labor men were the only persons to oppose the bill at the hearing. They were extremely bitter in their attacks. Advocates of the measure who attempted to speak were heckled unmercifully. George F. Lumb, Deputy Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police, who said that he had been sent by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to defend the honor of the Keystone Constabulary, which it was expected would be attacked, came in for a particularly severe grilling, under which he more than held his own.

The labor leaders opposed the bill on the ground that the constabulary would be used as a weapon against labor in times of industrial unrest, and as a strikebreaking force. They insisted that the bill should be amended so as to eliminate the proposed constabulary as an agency for the maintenance of order in labor disturbances. They wanted the activities of the force confined to patrol duty and the suppression of crime and disorder in the farming districts.

"Would you be satisfied if the bill were amended so as to provide that the State police shall not serve in cities already having a regular police force, except after the local authorities have certified that the situation has got beyond their control?" asked Senator Mills at the close of the hearing.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, who led the opposition, said that he could not answer that question offhand, but would consult the other labor men and give his answer tomorrow. The bill is slated for passage by the Republican leaders, and it is expected that the concession to labor outlined by Senator Mills is the only one that will be made. Governor Whitman has already come out in favor of the proposed legislation.

George H. Lunn, the Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, was one of the most effective speakers for the opposition. He said that in his opinion it was unnecessary to pass such drastic legislation. He asserted that the better method to cope with the threatening labor disturbances was to keep strikebreakers and policemen as far away as possible and make the strikers themselves responsible for the maintenance of order. He said he had successfully applied that method in a strike at the American Locomotive Works in Schenectady.

Thomas D. Fitzgerald, legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, said he opposed the bill because it would create a strikebreaking force under State auspices.

"We all know that this bill is not what it purports to be—a measure for the protection of the people in rural sections of the State," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "We all know that this bill is not on the level."

"Have you any reason for making such a charge?" asked Senator Mills.

"Certainly," said the labor leader. "I have the Governor's own words for it that this bill is being proposed, not to protect the farmers, but to do away with the militia as a factor in strikes."

President Holland of the State Federation of Labor said that in his opinion industries which desired special protection should pay for it and not shift the expense to the taxpayers.

Frank Sullivan, counsel for the Federation of Labor, asked Senator Mills if he would be willing to have the bill amended so as to forbid the employment of the constabulary for strike duty.

"No, sir," said the Senator. "I am not willing to create by legislation acts that would be above the law."

Considerable testimony was given regarding the efficiency of the Pennsylvania Constabulary. Attacks on the work of the constabulary in the Wilkes-Barre strike were met by affidavits which were read by Mr. Lumb. Sheriff George F. Bush of Lucerne County and Sheriff Benjamin S. Phillips of Lackawanna County, Penn., told the committee of dynamiting, arson, and terrorism on the part of the I. W. W. in the recent anthracite strike, and lauded the work of the constabulary in suppressing disorder.

"One day they adopted a resolution to kill the Sheriff," said Sheriff Phillips. "Then I knew something had to be done and called in the State police. I tell you, I owe my life to the State police."

William Muldoon, former trainer of pugilists, who now conducts a health farm near White Plains, also urged the passage of the bill.

Protests against the passage of the bill were filed on behalf of all the railroad brotherhoods and for a score of other labor organizations representing every part of the State.

LAND BILL DROPPED BY SENATOR MILLS

Will Withdraw Measure That, It Is Charged, Hid a Realty Scheme.

PART OF ROCKAWAY PLAN

Senators Attacked Proposed Sale to Private Owners as Improper, and It Is Now Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Senator Ogden L. Mills practically put an end tonight to a bill which, it was charged in the Senate today, concealed a scheme for owners of uplands to get valuable waterfront lands from New York City at great profit. Under an emergency message from Governor Whitman last night the Senate passed a bill permitting New York City authorities to sell land at Rockaway Beach to the Federal Government for fortifications. That bill was passed by the Assembly today and is now in the Governor's hands.

But with this measure was a so-called "companion" bill, also covered by an emergency message from the Governor. This had been introduced in the name of Senator Mills, who said tonight that it was done in his absence but in good faith on his part. After hearing the bill denounced by Senators Wagner and Burlingame today, and after conferring with Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGoldrick, who represents the New York City administration at the Capitol, and Mr. Wilcox, representing the War Department in Washington, Senator Mills announced that he would withdraw the bill when the Senate met tomorrow.

The "companion" bill, now doomed, would have authorized the city authorities to dispose to owners of uplands anywhere in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens without restriction the corresponding land between the bulkhead line and the high-water mark. It was pointed out tonight that with the proposed development of Jamaica Bay these riparian rights would be of incalculable value.

The uplands in the vicinity of the site of the proposed batteries, it was learned tonight, are owned by the Rockaway-Pacific Realty Company, of which Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is President. Another corporation, known as the Southern Pacific Realty Company, owns much upland property about Jamaica Bay and is said to be anxious to acquire the corresponding riparian rights on this waterway, soon to be deepened and opened to ocean commerce.

When the "Companion" bill was before the Senate today Senator Burlingame was the first to attack it. He said it vitally affected his district and he wanted a public hearing to find out what was behind it.

"I promised the Senator that I will leave it just where it is until he has satisfied himself on the subject; I want some information myself," replied Senator Mills.

"I want to record my protests against this attempt under the guise of preparedness to pass a bill that has not a thing to do with fortifying the city," said Senator Wagner, leader of the minority. "If this bill is enacted it would give the city authorities the right to sell at any price they saw fit any beach lands under water in Brooklyn and Queens. I think I recognize in this measure an old friend which was up last Winter and was repudiated by almost unanimous vote and withdrawn by the introducer. I think Senator Mills should follow suit."

During the debate it was brought out that the passage of the bill in its present form would have the effect of controverting a decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that the title to lands under water or between high and low water marks, should be vested in the people for all time.

Senator Mills said tonight that the bill was introduced in his name while he was absent by Senator Sage of Albany and that he had believed it was all right.

"I did not know what was in it," said the Senator. "Now that I know and am convinced that it is the measure it purports to be, I will withdraw it at the session tomorrow."

"Some one—I don't say who—was trying to 'put one over' on the Legislature, that is plain," said Senator Burlingame.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick said that as a result of the withdrawal of the bill the Federal Government would have to make the best terms it could with the realty company owning the uplands in the vicinity of the proposed Rockaway Point batteries.

$100,000 ALIENATION SUIT.

Mrs. William A. Slayback Accuses Mrs. Bertha S. M. Seymour.

Mrs. Edna Tefft Slayback has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $100,000 from Mrs. Bertha S. M. Seymour of 149 East Fortieth Street for alienating the affections of her husband, William A. Slayback, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange until he sold his seat last year. Mrs. Slayback's complaint is not yet on file and the attorneys in the case refuse to discuss it. Mrs. Slayback wouldn't say a word when questioned at her present home, 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, and at Mrs. Seymour's home it was said she would add nothing to the statements made in her answer filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office by her attorney, Arthur C. Hume.

Mrs. Seymour denies that Mrs. Slayback lived happily with Slayback and alleges that Mrs. Slayback has not brought her suit in good faith, but "in pursuance of threats heretofore made and solely for the purpose of extorting and attempting to extort money from the defendant and others which she believes the defendant will pay rather than suffer the publicity."

PLEADS FOR IRISH LIBERTY.

Mrs. Skeffington, at Columbia, Talks to Anti-Militarism League.

Mrs. Sheehy Skiffington, widow of the Irish pacifist editor, executed after the Dublin uprising, told 150 Columbia students, members of the Anti-Militarism League, on the campus yesterday afternoon that England had been "swept by Prussian militarism," and that it was a disease more malevolent than smallpox. Against this disease, she said, humanity did nothing save mobilize its forces to isolate the pacifist, who was the sole person able to effect a cure. Mrs. Skiffington pleaded for the freedom of Ireland.

"In time," she added, "Great Britain will have to free my country, and will then learn that justice is better as an ally than fear and terrorism." She was enthusiastically applauded, and invited to name a date when she could speak at the university again.

ORGANIZE TO FIGHT MURPHY

Inter-Tammany Men Hope to Drive Leader Out for Hall's Sake.

An organization to "fight Tammany Hall from the inside" was perfected last night. It is called the Inter-Tammany Organization of Greater New York and during the coming municipal campaign its slogan will be "Murphy must go." Henry J. Mack, a contractor of 512 West Fifty-third Street, is President; Timothy G. Gleeson, Secretary; Thomas F. Maher, Vice President, and P. E. Nagle of Queens, a former Sulzerite, Treasurer. Gleeson in 1907 joined forces with Patrick H. McCarren in the latter's war on Charles F. Murphy, and has not been popular in the Tammany organization since.

The new organization held a meeting last night at Forty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, and the five boroughs were represented. Secretary Gleeson said that the organization did not plan to capture Tammany Hall, but to rescue it and hand it back to the real members of the Fourteenth Street organization.

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AN EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENT THIS WEEK
Men's Smart Sack Suits
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Of Broadtail and Baby-Caracul.

$275 to $795 Fur Coats—$150 to $575
Of Hudson Seal, Caracul, Moleskin, Nutria and Natural Muskrat.

$850 to $2500 Sets—$650 to $1800
Of Natural Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

$125 to $250 Fox Sets—$75 to $175
Cross Fox—Slate Fox—Pointed Fox and White Fox.

$95 to $495 Capes & Stoles—$65 to $345
Of Seal, Mole and Kolinsky.

$30 to $95 Muffs—$18, $25, $35 to $75
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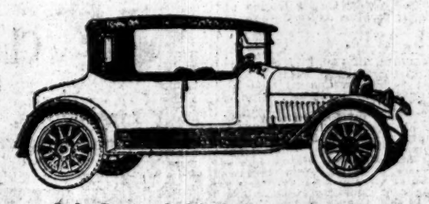

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These cravats may be had in neat block and figured designs in a good assortment of colorings.

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Striped effects and figured patterns in dark tones of blue, brown, green or purple.

Cravats $1.89
Made of imported silk squares.

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RAY SHATTERS AMERICAN AMATEUR RECORD FOR TWO MILES AT N. Y. A. C. GAMES

JOIE RAY HANGS UP NEW TWO-MILE MARK

Breaks Bonhag's Record, Covering Distance in 9:11 2-5 at N. Y. A. C. Games.

OVERTON WINS THE BAXTER

Beats Devanney and Eid Leslie in Famous Mile Event—Halpin First in Buermeyer 500-Yard.

Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. stamped himself the king of present-day long-distance runners when he lowered the long-existing two-mile American amateur record of 9:14 1-5, standing to the credit of George Bonhag since 1910.

The placing of the new mark at 9:11 2-5 was the crowning achievement of a number of great feats that marked the games of the New York A. C., held in Madison Square Garden last night before an appreciative crowd that filled nearly every seat surrounding the ten-lap track.

Visiting athletes had more than their share of victories. Jo Loomis of Chicago equaled the indoor record for seventy yards in winning the special sprint contest in straight heats, and he also won the seventy-yard low hurdle scratch race. Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A. captured the Buermeyer 500 in a thrilling race, and Johnny Overton, the Yale star, struck the tape first in the Baxter mile in time only a second slower than the record.

In his widely advertised attempt to break Bonhag's mark, which has withstood the attacks of Kolehmainen and others since 1910, Ray was opposed by a handicap field of eight men with starts ranging up to 150 yards.

He started as if running a mile and, reeling off the first quarter in 1:01 1-5, closed a big part of the gap that separated him from the leaders. With speed slightly diminished he reached the half-mile in 2:10 2-5, and the three-quarter mark was passed in 3:22 3-5. Ray was close on the leaders when he hung up 4:35 for the mile. A quarter of a mile late the crowd cheered him as he rushed by Victor Voteretsas and was in the van for the first time.

The slower men were falling behind so rapidly that they interfered with the record-breaker, and he had to go wide on several turns.

Turning the mile and a half in 6:56 2-5, Ray began to slow up, and when he had a quarter of a mile to go with 8:06 2-5 chalked up against him his task appeared a hard one.

The last lap of the Chicago wonder was one of the most brilliant ever run in the Garden, and in that he put the old mark in the discard. It was a sprint all the way, with the overlapped handicap men trying valiantly to keep pace with the great distance runner. He flashed over the finish line in nearly three seconds faster time than Bonhag's and less than two seconds slower than the outdoor record held by Alfred Shrubb. Thunderous applause greeted the announcement of the figures.

Other visiting athletes besides Ray scored heavily in the games because of a postponement made necessary by the situation which required the club to forsake the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

John W. Overton, the Yale athlete, showed that he had returned to his best form when he won the Baxter mile from a great field of distance runners in the very fast time of 4:19 1-5. This is one second slower than the record for this event made by Abel R. Kiviat in 1913, but owing to the new track measurement Overton's performance is really faster than that of Kiviat's.

The crowded house rose to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the men came to the mark for the Baxter mile, in which the West was represented by Ivan Meyer of the Illinois A. C. Boston had last year's winner, John W. Ryan, to carry the colors of the B. A. A., while Earle W. Eby represented the University of Pennsylvania and also the West. The local runners were Mike Devaney, Millrose A. A., and Sid Leslie, unattached.

Meyer cut out the running with Devaney and Overton running strides apart behind him for the first half mile, which was completed in 2:2 4-5. Overton cut loose at half distance and was leading a lap later, Devaney also going by Meyer and following close in the footsteps of the Yale man. Two laps from the finish Meyer dropped back five yards and Devaney appeared to be holding Overton. The Yale man, however, failed to weaken, and when the pistol cracked for the last lap he tore away from Devaney and won by 10 yards. Sid Leslie just collared third place from Meyer, another 10 yards back.

Long Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A. furnished a surprise in the Buermeyer 550-yard scratch race in which Ted Meredith and Billy Moore, winner and runner up last year were among the defeated men. There was only one other starter, Binga Dismond, the colored crack from the University of Chicago, who finished in third place. The race was a fine one from beginning to end, Halpin showing great judgment by avoiding the early pace, which was cut out in terrific manner by Moore. The Princeton crack dashed to the front and made a hard race to get ahead of Dismond in the first straight run. Dismond was only a yard behind, but stumbled going around the Fourth Avenue turn. In the next lap Moore increased his advantage, and when the signal was given for the last lap he was leading Dismond by three yards, with Meredith struggling a yard further back, and Halpin going strongly in last place. Going at a great pace Halpin swept by Meredith and Dismond in the run down the back stretch, and on making the last turn he was within a yard of Moore, who began to show the effect of the hot pace he had set. Turning into the home stretch Halpin quickly drew up alongside of Moore, and with the Princeton man tiring the Boston flier had little difficulty in forging to the front. Halpin crossed the line a winner by two yards, with Moore three yards in front of Dismond. Meredith was last, but close up. The time was one minute.

Jo Loomis, the lanky blonde from Chicago, was master of the field of sprinters who toed the mark for the special contest which provided a decided novelty, as it was even at three distances, 50, 60, and 90 yards, the final award being made a point basis. Five men essayed to measure strides with the Chicagoan in the first dash, which was at 60 yards, but after being soundly beaten in that trial, Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C. withdrew. Loomis quickly got into his stride, but it was in the closing twenty yards that the Westerner put forth his full speed, crossing the line a winner by a yard and a half from Brooke Brewer of Maryland State College. A. B. Kelly of Holy Cross College was third, and Maynard White of Brown University fourth. Loomis's time was 0:09 3-5. The second dash was cut to 50 yards, and again Loomis was too fast for his rivals, who finished in the same order as the first sprint. His winning lead was eighteen inches, Brewer beating Kelly by about a foot. The time was 0:05 4-5.

For the final dash Brewer was unsteady and going over his mark was penalized a yard by Starter Sparrow Robertson. Loomis again showed his superiority and jumped into the lead in the first twenty yards. He gained at every stride and dashed through the tape a winner by a yard and a half in 7 1-5 seconds, which equals the world's record, first made by W. A. Shick of Harvard in 1903 and equaled by several others, including Howard Drew, who accomplished this time in 1912.

Loomis's claim for the record may fall through, as the men used starting blocks to aid them in getting away from the mark. Starting blocks, however, have been used when records have been allowed at other distances. Brewer's penalty caused him to finish third to Loomis and Kelly, but on the point system the result of the three dashes stood Loomis, first; Brewer, second; Kelly, third.

The summaries:

3-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. D. Bell, New York A. C., (140 yards;) Harry Wigger, Fenwick A. C., (165 yards,) second; James McNeil, Jr., Presentation Club., (175 yards,) third. Time—14:51 1-5.

70-Yard Run, Handicap. — Won by R. D. Wefers, Jr., New York A. C., (4 feet;) Elmer Smith, University of Pennsylvania, (3 feet,) second; A. Harvitt, New York A. C., (4 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, (Scudder Half-Mile.)—Won by Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., (40 yards;) Laurence E. Scudder, U. of Penn., (scratch,) second; Clarence Fortescue, New York A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, (Higgins Half-Mile.)—Won by Joseph T. Higgins, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) A. L. Hulsenbeck, Columbia University, (6 yards,) second; Thomas Larkin, Paulist A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:01.

SPECIAL SPRINT RACE,
Three Distances.

60 Yards.—Won by Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College, second; Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

50 Yards.—Won by Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College, second; Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

70 Yards.—Won by Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College, second; Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College, third. Time—0:07 1-5. Equals indoor record.

Buermeyer 500.—Won by Thomas Halpin, Boston A. A.; William B. Moore, Princeton University, second; Binga Dismond, Chicago University, third; J. E. (Ted) Meredith, Meadow Brook Club, fourth. Time—1:00.

Columbia University Interclass Relay.—Won by class of 1920, (A Schnaars, H. N. Sibley, L. Tomberg, B. D. Wefers, Jr.;) class of 1919, second; class of 1917, third. Time—2:49 4-5.

Seventy-Yard High Hurdles, Handicap.—Won by Arthur L. Engels, New York A. C., (6 feet;) C. R. Erdmann, Jr., Princeton University, (7 feet,) second; F. Warren, U. of Penn., (8 feet,) third. Time—0:09.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Royal F. Shepard, Columbia University, (75 yards;) Herman Brower, Trinity Club, (75 yards,) second; Carland S. Courage, unattached, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:27 2-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Fred L. Onken, Irish-American A. C., (8 feet,) with an actual put of 47 feet 6½ inches; W. P. Nielsen, Pastime A. C., (8 feet,) second, with an actual put of 42 feet 2¼ inches; C. B. Herd, West Side Y. M. C. A., (5 feet,) third, with an actual put of 43 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. R. Rodriguez, Bronx Church House, (4 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 10 inches; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., (1 inch,) second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 11 inches; John C. Hinrichsen, Bronx Church House, (4 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 8 inches.

Two-Mile Walk Relay, Handicap.—Won by Richard F. Remer, New York A. C., (scratch,) and Joseph B. Pearman, New York A. C., (scratch;) W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (20 seconds,) and Frank Kieser, Morningside A. C., (20 seconds,) second; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (40 seconds,) and Alexander Jessup, unattached, (40 seconds,) third. Time—13:37 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George W. Dernell, Boys' Club, (2 yards;) S. G. Landers, U. of Penn., (2 yards,) second; L. White, Fordham University, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Baxter Mile, Scratch.—Won by John W. Overton, Yale University; M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. A., second; Sidney Leslie, unattached, third. Time—4:19 1-5.

70-Yard Low Hurdle Race, Special, Scratch.—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Arthur L. Engels, New York A. C., second; Fred S. Murray New York A. C., third. Time—0:07 3-5.

Two-Mile Special, Limited Handicap 150 Yards, to beat Georg V. Bonhag's American Indoor Record of 9:14 1-5.—Won by Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., (scratch;) Heywood Holden, New York A. C., (100 yards,) second; Victor Voteretsas, Morningside A. C., (110 yards,) third. Time—9:11 2-5, new American amateur record.

Two-Mile Relay, Scratch Special, (Boston A. A. vs. New York A. C.)—Won by Boston A. A., (P. L. McGrath, S. D. Rose, H. F. Mahoney, and D. S. Caldwell;) New York A. C., (J. R. Sellers, William Anderson, Frank R. Whelan, and Wilson Adams,) second. Time—8:07 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by Millrose A. A., (Edward Hussey, M. A. Devaney, Matt Geis, and F. Safarowic;) Irish-American A. C., second; University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—3:20 4-5.

CLUB OWNERS DEAF TO PLAYERS' BODY

National League Abrogates Past with Fraternity and Bars All Future Relations.

McGRAW ASKS FOR PARLEY

Intercedes for Fultz in Move to Arbitrate Difficulties, but His Action Comes Too Late.

President David L. Fultz of the Players' Fraternity made a decisive move yesterday toward the settlement of the baseball strike, but the National League turned its back on the fraternity leader and not only abrogated the agreement it had made with the fraternity in 1914, but also severed future relations with the players' union.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants acted as middleman in Fultz's attempt to gain a conference with the National League club owners. McGraw and Fultz had a long conferen. yesterday afternoon, and the Giants' leader was so favorably impressed with Fultz's sincerity that he consented to do his part to arrange a conciliatory conference.

McGraw, after his meeting with Fultz, went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the National League was in session. The Giants' leader called President Hempstead of the New York Club from the meeting and presented the Fultz proposition for a conference.

However, before McGraw appeared with Fultz's suggestions toward peace, the club owners, it is said, had received an inkling that the fraternity was weakening and had decided to sue for peace. President Hempstead had no occasion to present the message from Fultz, because the National League, anticipating overtures from the players, had already passed a resolution severing all connection with the fraternity. The resolution, which took off the possibility of any future negotiation with the players' union, reads as follows:

Whereas, The Baseball Players' Fraternity has violated the letter and the spirit of an agreement made between national agreement league clubs and players, entered into on the date of Jan. 6, 1914; therefore be it

Resolved, By the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, that insofar as that league is concerned, this agreement be and is hereby abrogated and all relations between this league and said fraternity are hereby severed and terminated.

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, then stated at some length the various phases of the present controversy. Herrmann pointed out that all the concessions which had been asked by the major league players had been granted, and therefore, they had no grievance against the major leagues. He stated that the differences which Fultz claims to have with the minor leagues were not of sufficient consequence to precipitate a baseball strike. Herrmann contradicted many of Fultz's statements, and took exception to many of the charges which the fraternity has made against the minor leagues.

He said that the principal demand which the fraternity has to make of the minors, that of paying expenses of the minor league players to the training camps, is a matter for the minor leagues themselves to decide.

"The National Association may have erred," said Chairman Herrmann, "in the manner of hearing some of their cases, but they did not err as badly as Mr. Fultz in presenting their cases." He also stated that the fraternity had violated its agreement with the National League by threatening a strike in the Kraft case a few seasons ago, and in threatening a strike this season. Mr. Herrmann also stated that the bulletins which Fultz had sent out to players from time to time were of such a nature as to violate the spirit of the agreement which the fraternity had made with Organized Ball.

President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Club stated that there was altogether too much fraternizing in baseball and not enough fighting spirit. "This Players' Fraternity," said Dreyfuss, "is a detriment to the players and to the clubs. It has caused altogether too much handshaking in the game. Baseball is a fighting, scrappy game, and that is what the public wants to see. Nowadays when a player makes a hit and gets to first base, he puts his arm around the rival first baseman and asks him how much salary he gets."

President Tener announced that if the players did go through with their strike threat that they would automatically suspend themselves, and their places would be filled with other players. President Ebbets of Brooklyn also stated that if the players insisted on folding out, the club owners could go to the bush leagues and get other star players. He did not say, however, just where he would get them. President Hempstead stated that a baseball club could not be conducted with interference from the outside by such an organization as the fraternity. President W. F. Baker of the Phillies said: "We must take this fraternity by the throat and trample it out of existence."

While the club owners stated that the fraternity made its dying gasp in asking for a conference with the National League yesterday, President Fultz announced that the move was not a backward step nor a sign of weakening. Manager McGraw, after his confereence with Fultz, stated that he believed that the fraternity leader was honest and sincere in his purposes. He stated that Fultz admitted he had made mistakes, but, for the good of the game, he told McGraw, the difficulties between player and the club owner should be settled.

"I think," said McGraw last night, "that if the league would go along with Fultz and look into this matter, that the strike business would be all settled in a day or two."

McGraw stated that he had acted simply as a mediary between Fultz and the league, and that he would like to have seen the two get together. He pointed out that the controversy is detrimental to the game, and that if a club goes South without its regular roster of players it will look bad to the public. He added that Fultz is anxious to see the difficulty adjusted, and seems willing to go half way with the league officials.

The decisive refusal to arbitrate by the National League yesterday will probably be followed by the same action by the American League here tomorrow. It was stated last night that Fultz would call a meeting of the Executive Council of the fraternity within a few days to consider the request of some of the players, who have asked to be released from their pledges to the organization. President Fultz and Secretary Ed Ruelbach denied, however, that such a meeting had been called.

"I voted for this resolution to sever all connection with the Players' Fraternity," said President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs, "because Mr Fultz decided to make my club the goat. And it was this very act by Fultz which turned many of my players against the movement. We will start for California a week from tonight, and I expect to take a squad of thirty-five. I am positive of thirty-three of these players, as there are only two about whom I have any doubt. But I would be willing to say right now that the thirty-five players will all go and will be signed before they start. The fact that Fultz announced that the strike was to be called against the Cubs before any other club did more than any other one thing to kill the cause with the Chicago players. I am sure we will all be there strong when we start from Chicago for California next Tuesday."

DARTMOUTH LOSES COACH.

Cavanaugh Sends In Resignation as Mentor of Green Eleven.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—Frank W. Cavanagh has sent his resignation as football coach at Dartmouth to Joseph W. Gannon of New York, a member of Dartmouth Athletic Council. Cavanaugh announced that he would coach the Holy Cross eleven next Fall if his resignation was accepted.

Frank W. Cavanaugh closed in November his sixth season as coach of the Dartmouth eleven. He had been one of the really great ends developed in the history of gridiron strife, and neither his interest in nor his active connection with the game ceased at graduation. He played with the Denver Athletic Club eleven for a time, and also coached in the Colorado city. Later he acted as mentor for the Worcester Academy and Holy Cross elevens in his home city, Worcester, Mass. At Dartmouth he has developed some powerful teams, and, despite occasional rumblings of dissatisfaction among some adherents of the Green over an occasional unexpected defeat by Maine outfits, had for himself a position of renown among coaches. He succeeded Bill Randall at Hanover in 1910, and has twice since signed three-year contracts, the second of which would have expired with the close of next season. Always a great student of football, Cavanaugh has carried his own theories into effect in the building of his teams, dominating the situation entirely and accepting full responsibility for results.

Cavanaugh's resignation, while not wholly out of a clear sky, comes as a surprise to the Dartmouth Athletic Council. He is a practicing lawyer in Worcester.

FEW MATCHES ARE PLAYED.

Biddle and MacAllister Advance in Tennis Title Tourney.

The national indoor tennis tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory had a practical holiday yesterday afternoon. Progress was almost at a standstill, only two matches being played in the singles event and the doubles barely getting under way. In fact there was only one doubles match actually played, two others being decided by the default route.

In the singles Craig Biddle made his advance to the round before the semi-finals when he vanquished G. A. L. Dionne in straight sets. The first set was a well-fought encounter, Biddle being pressed closely by Dionne, and it was only after sixteen games that the decision was reached. This strenuous play sapped Dionne's strength and it was easy for Biddle to take the second set at 6—1. In the second round R. R. MacAllister eliminated Francis T. Hunter in a three-set struggle. This was something of a surprise. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

The summaries:

SINGLES—Second Round—R. R. MacAllister defeated Francis T. Hunter, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. Third Round.—Craig Biddle defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 9—7, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Second Round. — Botsford and Haines won from Chambers and Dwight by default; Voshell and Basford defeated Salm and Matthews, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Rosenbaum and Alexander won from Anderson and partner by default.

ROW MAY MEAN END OF HOCKEY LEAGUE

Crescents Decline to Play Irish-Americans After Sweeping Protests by Latter.

The Irish-American Athletic Club succeeded last night in causing an upheaval in the Amateur Hockey League which may result in the disruption of the organization. Because the Governing Committee refused on Monday night to reinstate Alex Wellington to his amateur status as a member of the Irish club, the Winged Fisters last night protested practically all the other clubs in the league.

When the Crescents learned last night before the game that they had been protested by the Irish club, Manager George Hallock was so aroused that he refused to permit the New Mooners to go on the ice. Manager Fellowes of St. Nicholas Rink stated that he tried to reason with Mr. Hallock and endeavored to persuade him to play the game with the Irish team under protest. Mr. Fellowes says that when the Crescent manager refused to play under protest, he was forced to announce to the crowd that there would be no game.

The Irish-American team was on the ice ready to play, and Stewart Paton and Jimmy Britton of the Hockey Club were the referees. When the Crescents failed to appear Patsy Sequin shot a goal, and the officials forfeited the game to the Irish Club by a score of 1 to 0.

As the teams were tied in this division of the league race for first place, last night's contest had every promise of being just about the most nerve-tingling clash of the year, and the crowd was the largest that has gathered at the rink in a long time. There were numerous protests and shouts of disapproval when it was announced that there would be no game.

After the announcement calling the game off had been made, Manager Fellowes of the rink stated that Mr. Hallock had changed his mind and consented to play the game under protest, but it was then too late.

On Monday night Wellington presented a letter to the Governing Committee from the Eastern Canadian Amateur Hockey Association as proof of Wellington's amateur standing. The committee refused to accept the evidence or change its decision on Wellington's case. It was stated at the rink last night that those at the meeting became so emotional that Joe Brooks, the Irish-American A. C. manager, and F. L. Von Bernuth, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic League, exchanged something more than harsh and cruel words.

The protest made by the Irish-American Club last night is a sweeping affair. McCarthy, Roach, Des Jardins, and Mitchell of the Crescents are protested for receiving money for their services. It is understood that they played with the Arena team in New Haven. The entire Boston Arena team is protested for playing against Pittsburgh, and the entire St. Nicholas and Hockey Club team is protested for playing against players who competed under assumed names. These players are said to be O'Keefe and Coughtrey of the Hockey Club, who played under the names of George and Fredericks.

RAISE POLO STARS' RATING.

Association Handicaps Five Men at Ten—Schedule Announced.

Notable changes in the handicap ratings of polo players were announced at the annual meeting of the Polo Association, held last night at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Five members of the international team were raised from 9 goals to 10, the object being to make the rating in this country uniform with abroad. The maximum ranking in England has always been 10. The men who receive this ranking for the coming season are Foxhall P. Keene, Devereux Milburn, A. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, and Harry Payne Whitney, all of the Meadow Brook Club.

The schedule of events for the coming season was presented. The first tournament will be held at the Riverside Polo Club in California, beginning Feb. 12. The national senior, junior, and open tournaments will be held at the Point Judith Polo Club, beginning July 16 and extending to Aug. 18. Two new members were admitted to the association, the Melrose Polo Club of Casanova, Va., and the Whip and Spur Club of Chicago. The Essex County Club withdrew from membership.

William A. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, said that it was uncertain whether there would be an international series with Argentina this Summer.

All of the officers of the association were re-elected. They are H. L. Herbert, Chairman, and William A. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer, who with the following constitute the Executive Committee: Alexander T. Primm, Jr.; Joshua Crane, John C. Groome, Harry Payne Whitney, Dudley F. Rogers, W. Plunket Stewart, and August Belmont.

The schedule follows:

Polo Tournaments, 1917.

Feb. 12-22—Riverside Polo Club, California.
March 1-20—Coronado Country Club, California.
March 15-April 1—Aiken (S. C.) Polo Club.
March 25-April 7—De Monte Polo Club, California.
March 25-April 5—Camden (S. C.) Polo Club.
April 12-24—San Mateo Polo Club, California.
April 17-May 8.—Washington Polo Club.
May 15-June 15—Philadelphia Country Club and Bryn Mawr Polo Club, combination tournament.
Aug. 27-Sept. 1—Deal Polo Club, Deal, N. J.
June 9-16—Devon (Penn.) Polo Club.
June 9-July 15—Meadow Brook, Great Neck, Rockaway Hunt, Islip, and Smithtown Polo Clubs.
July 2-11—Chagrin Valley Hunt Club.
July 16-Aug. 18—Point Judith Polo Club, national senior, junior, and open championships.
Aug. 6-16—Westchester Polo Club, Newport, R. I.
Aug. 18-25—Rumson Country Club.
Aug. 18-Sept. 3—Thousand Islands Polo Club.
Sept. 3-11—Dedham Polo and Myopia Hunt Clubs.
Sept. 5-10—Squadron A, Van Cortlandt Park.
June 21-30—Miami Valley Polo Club, Ohio.
Sept. 12-22—Whippany River Club, Morristown, N. J.
July 4-14—Onwentsia Club, Chicago.
Dates to be Assigned Locally.—Piping Rock Club, Chicago Polo Club, Melrose Polo Club, Whip and Spur Club, Boise Polo Club, Kansas City Country Club, St. Louis Country Club, Denver Country Club, Spokane Polo Club, Westchester County Polo Club, and Buffalo Country Club.

Revision of Handicaps.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Aiken Polo Club, from 4 to 5; Captain W. D. Forsyth, Army, from 1 to 2; Lieutenant J. Milliken, Army, from 2 to 3; C. T. Barringer, Boise, from 1 to 3; H. N. Falk, Boise, from 1 to 2; H. F. Lemp, Boise, from 2 to 3; John Brock, Bryn Mawr, from 0 to 1; Gilbert Mather, Bryn Mawr, from 1 to 2; B. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, from 2 to 3; S. Noyes, Bryn Mawr, from 0 to 1; Howard Whitaker, Bryn Mawr, from 1 to 3; William Watkins, Bryn Mawr, from 0 to 1; A. E. Yarnall, Bryn Mawr, from 1 to 2; C. H. Little, Camden, from 0 to 2; P. Perkins, Camden, from 3 to 4; L. Hamill, Chagrin, from 0 to 1; P. Butler, Chicago, from 0 to 1; H. F. Robertson, Coronado, from 3 to 4; J. H. Minnick, Deal, from 2 to 3; T. W. Johnson, Denver, from 1 to 2; G. H. Fletcher, Devon, from 0 to 1; T. J. Drexel Paul, Devon, from 2 to 3; Frederick Roe, Devon, from 3 to 4; J. C. Cooley, Great Neck, from 3 to 4; E. Baldwin, Hollywild, from 0 to 1; J. M. Spalding, Hawaii, from 0 to 1; William Dick, Islip, from 0 to 1.

Jay Gould, Lakewood Polo Club, from 4 to 5; Fleischmann, Miami Valley, from 0 to 1; Max C. Fleischmann, Miami Valley, from 0 to 3; G. H. Mead, Miami Valley, from 0 to 1; H. E. Talbott, Jr., Miami Valley, from 0 to 2; R. D. Meustadt, Midwick, from 2 to 3; F. Ayer, Jr., Myopia, from 0 to 1; C. Fitch, Myopia, from 1 to 0; H. P. McKean, Myopia, from 2 to 3; T. W. Peirce, from 0 to 1; N. W. Rice, Myopia, from 1 to 2; A. Blakely Smith, Myopia, from 1 to 0; J. Borden, Onwentsia, from 1 to 0; P. L. Coonley, Onwentsia, from 0 to 1; N. Judah, Jr., Onwentsia, from 1 to 0; E. Reynolds, Onwentsia, from 0 to 1; G. A. Seaverns, Jr., Onwentsia, from 0 to 1; E. Pedley, Riverside, from 2 to 3; L. Pedley, Riverside, from 1 to 2; M. Redmayne, Riverside, from 1 to 0; A. Untermyer, Riverside, from 0 to 2; H. Lett, Riverside, from 1 to 2; C. P. Dixon, 2d, Rockaway Hunt, from 3 to 4; W. A. Hazard, Jr., Rockaway, from 0 to 1; W. T. P. Hazard, Rockaway, from 0 to 1; C. R. Leonard, Rockaway, from 0 to 1; E. W. Leonard, Rockaway, from 0 to 1; Malcolm Stevenson, Rockaway, from 8 to 9; W. Strother Jones, Jr., Rumson, from 2 to 3; Leland H. Ross, Rumson, from 1 to 2; C. H. King, St. Louis, from 0 to 1; C. H. Langenberg, St. Louis, from 0 to 1; W. G. Devereux, San Mateo, from 4 to 5; Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Spokane, from 0 to 1; H. Fetter, Spokane, from 0 to 1; L. H. Vilas, Thousand Islands, from 0 to 1; H. Wiser, Thousand Islands, from 0 to 1; Kent Legare, Washington, from 0 to 2; C. Weatherwax, Waverley, from 0 to 1; H. H. Anderson, Westchester County, from 0 to 1; Larocque Anderson, Westchester County, from 0 to 2; F. H. Post, Westmoreland, from 1 to 2; George G. Henry, Whippany River, from 0 to 1; S. M. Maynard, Whippany River, from 0 to 1.

Harry Payne Whitney, Meadow Brook, from 9 to 10; Lawrence Waterbury, Meadow Brook, from 9 to 10; J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Meadow Brook, from 9 to 10; Devereux Milburn, Meadow Brook, from 9 to 10; Foxhall P. Keene, Meadow Brook, from 9 to 10; Elliott C. Bacon, Meadow Brook, from 2 to 3; David Dows, Meadow Brook, from 3 to 2; S. M. Hackacher, Meadow Brook, from 1 to 3; W. G. Loew, Meadow Brook, from 4 to 5; H. C. Phipps, Meadow Brook, from 7 to 6; E. S. Reynal, Meadow Brook, from 4 to 3; C. C. Rumsey, Meadow Brook, from 6 to 7; J. Watson, Meadow Brook, from 7 to 8.

KENNEL CLUB PUTS NEW LAWS IN CODE

Adopts Revised Rule on Dog Show Ratings—Entire Board of Officers Re-elected.

Hollis H. Hunnewell was re-elected President of the American Kennel Club at the annual meeting of that organization held yesterday afternoon at 1 Liberty Srteet. All the other officers also were named for another term, but there were several changes in the committees. Thirty-six clubs were represented at the meeting and the following clubs were admitted to membership, Arizona Kennel Club, Canton Kennel Club, Los Angeles Kennel Club, and Worcester Kennel Club. New delegates were electd as follows: A. McClure Halley, Genesee Valley K. C.; Robert F. Smith, French Bulldog Club of America; Edson F. Starks, Brunswick Fox Hounds Club; Richard R. Lawrence, Boston Terrier Club, and S. J. Held, Washington Kennel Club.

The new by-laws submitted by the special committee appointed on revision were adopted. The rules governing clubs and dog shows also were adopted subject to changes which may be proposed to the special committee and recommended by that committee for adoption at the May meeting of the club. The new rating, which provides for championship points to count on the basis of the number of dogs entered in a breed, instead of the total number entered in a show, was adopted, but will not go into effect until July 1. The table of points may be varied at any time by the License Committee, according to the increase or decrease in popularity of the different breeds.

The Law Committee, of which W. Rose Proctor is the Chairman, was instructed to oppose the Weeks bill calling for the compulsory taxation of dogs, which otherwise may, by the provisions of the measure, be shot on sight. Frank F. Dole applied for reinstatement, and the case was referred to the Executive Committee, which will meet on the third Tuesday in March.

The officers and committees elected were:

President—Hollis H. Hunnewell; First Vice President—H. K. Bloodgood; Second Vice President—Howard Willets; Secretary-Treasurer—A. Vredenburgh.

Board of Directors, Class of 1922)—H. K. Bloodgood, Chetwood Smith, William Rauch, J. R. Thorndike, C. F. Nielson, and O. C. Harriman.

Executive Committee—Hollis H. Hunnewell, H. K. Bloodgood, Chetwood Smith, Howard Willets, A. G. Hooley, Ralph C. Stewart, Rowland P. Keasbey, W. L. Barclay, William Rauch, Charles R. Wood, and John E. De Mund.

Finance Committee—William Rauch, Chairman; H. K. Bloodgood, and Howard Willets.

Stud Book Committee—R. C. Stewart, Chairman; W. L. Barclay, and Charles R. Wood.

Rules Committee—A. G. Hooley, Chairman; Hollis H. Hunnewell, George Greer, R. P. Keasbey, and Dr. E. E. Mould.

Field Trial Committee—Chetwood Smith, Chairman; A. G. Hooley, and Charles W. Keyes.

Membership Committee—Charles R. Wood, Chairman; Howard Willets, H. K. Bloodgood, Henry T. Fleitmann, and William Rauch.

Publication Committee—Rowland P. Keasbey, Chairman J. Macy Willets, and Theodore Offerman.

License Committee—John E. De Mund, Chairman; Rowland P. Keasbey, John F. Collins, O. C. Harriman, and J. Macy Willets.

Law Committee—W. Ross Proctor, Chairman; Ralph C. Stewart, and Samuel R. Cutler.

Associate Delegates—A. G. Hooley, Plainfield, N. J., and Francis G. Lloyd, Bernardsville, N. J.

Thompson Is Victor with Cue.

In the tournament for the amateur three-cushion billiard title of New York last night, at Doyle's Academy, Thomas Thompson defeated A. Scudder. The score was 25 to 21 and the contest went to 73 innings.

Shoemaker Defeats Pokulski.

J. Howard Shoemaker defeated George Pakulski, 100 to 73, in the annual handicap pool tournament, now in progress at Doyle's Academy, last night. Pakulski had a handicap of 60.

Skating in the Parks.

Central Park.—Skating yesterday.
Van Cortlandt Park.—Skating yesterday.
Prospect Park.—Skating yesterday.

ASK for DUCA D'ALBA BRUT CHAMPAGNE WITH SILVER CUP SOUVENIR

AT ALL LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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St. Valentine's Day!
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Winter suits. Winter overcoats.
Here and there a few wholeheartedreductions (mostly on suits), but no "general markdown" because at regular prices, values are really better now than they're apt to be for moons to come.

Lest Cupid catch cold—we've marked down a few high priced fur lined coats and some inexpensive fur outside coats.

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are the wonderful pictures of this ancient land in this week's Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times—10 cents at all stands.—Advt.

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United States District Court
Middle District of Tennessee
Nashville Division

Mercantile Trust Company
vs. 1106. Equity
Tennessee Central Railroad

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on November 15th, 1916, Equity Journal A, page 268 et seq., I, as Special Master, appointed for such purpose by said decree, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the property of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company hereinafter described, in bar of and free from all its rights and equity of redemption, and upon the following terms, to wit:—ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,350,000.00) in cash, which will be the minimum bid, and the balance of said purchase price, if any, may be paid in bonds or interest coupons secured by the mortgage in suit, as provided in the decree of sale, or by two payments evidenced by notes, due in six and twelve months after the date of sale, and lien retained to secure their payment.

No bid will be accepted by a party offering to bid for the property who has not previously deposited with the Special Master Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash or a certified check on a Bank in Nashville, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, or New York, New York.

Said sale will be made at the South Door of the County Court House of Davidson County, Tennessee, in Nashville, Tennessee, at twelve o'clock noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1917.

The property that I will offer for sale is described in the bill of complaint in this cause and the decree of sale, and is as follows, to wit:

All and singular the main line of railroad of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, extending from the City of Harriman in the County of Roane and State of Tennessee westwardly through said county and through the counties of Cumberland, Putnam, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Cheatham and Montgomery, in said State of Tennessee, and into the County of Christian, in the State of Kentucky, to the City of Hopkinsville, in said State of Kentucky; also a branch line of railway in said County of Smith and State of Tennessee, extending from the main line to the Cumberland River, opposite the town of Carthage, in said County of Smith; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, extending from the town of Monterey, in said county, northwardly into the counties of Overton and Fentress, in the State of Tennessee; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland, known as Millstone Spur; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland formerly known as the Cumberland Plateau Railroad; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Montgomery and State of Tennessee known as the Red River Furnace Branch Railroad, embracing in all the lines of railroad, including the usual and necessary sidings, about 341.86 miles;

Also all lands, tenements, hereditaments, ways and rights of way owned, held or possessed by the said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also all other branch lines of railroad owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all extensions thereof and all sidings, switches, spurs, tracks, bridges, depots, fences, stations, station yards, section houses, tanks, warehouses, freight houses, engine houses, car and machine shops, and all other buildings, fixtures and improv

COMEDY'S PLAYERS NOT AT THEIR BEST

Their Third Bill Depressed by the Inadequate Playing of "The Death of Tintagiles."

"THE LAST STRAW" IS GOOD

Considerable Fun in a Sprightly French Comedy and a Commonplace Farce About a Pension Grab.

THE LAST STRAW, a play in one act, by Bosworth Crocker; A PRIVATE ACCOUNT, a comedy in one act, translated by Edward Goodman from the French of Georges Courteline; THE HERO OF SANTA MARIA, a play in one act, by Kenneth Goodman and Ben Hecht; THE DEATH OF TINTAGILES, a tragedy in four scenes, by Maurice Maeterlinck. THE PLAYERS—Marjorie Vonnegut, Glenn Hunter, Arthur E. Hohl, Frank Longacre, Nicholas Long, Emily Pinter, Johanna Snow, Jose Ruben, Margaret Mower, Robert Strange, T. W. Gibson, Helen Westley, Holland Hudson, Jean Robb, Betty Flammer, Edward F. Flammer, Edward Balzerit, Gwladys Wynne, Noel Haddon, and Katherine Cornell.

The Washington Square Players' third bill of their season at the Comedy falls pretty far short of their second and pretty far short of being a satisfying evening's entertainment. What is lacking is a successful pièce de resistance. For this need, which has been met in various programs by "Bushido," "The Clod," "The Magical City," "Interior," and "Helena's Husband," they put forward Maeterlinck's beautiful and intensely dramatic tragedy of unseen danger—his baleful play, "The Death of Tintagiles."

It is beautifully pictured but its climax, where the desperate Ygraine crouches at the great, barred door of the evil queen and hears her little imprisoned brother's voice die out on the other side, calls for acting of higher ability than is brought to it in this production, where shrill, soprano, unconvincing grief forfeits the accumulated beauty of the play. Gwladys Wynne as Ygraine is unequal to the occasion, and the effect is disastrous when this inadequacy falls at the stressed scene of the stressed play of the bill.

In other translations this play of Maeterlinck's has been given in this city several times before, but all the rest of the program is new. Not all of it has the distinction and originality we are entitled to ask of the Washington Square Players who offer that in place of shortcomings in other respects. The most creditable play is "The Last Straw," by Bosworth Crocker, the tragic story of a sensitive janitor. Hottempered and given to loud and quarrelsome speech, he is under suspicion of having killed a cat, which, by the way, he did not kill. But the S. P. C. A. gets after him and he is fined $5, a disgrace which sorely oppresses him. Still, he might forget it if the janitress across the way did not look at him askance and the children in the neighborhood yelp at him in the street and his own children leap to the conclusion that he did, after all, put that cat to death. Finally even his own wife begins to interpret his woe as a sign of guilt, and this finishes him. He blows his head off. The play is sympathetic and lifelike to a degree and it is fairly well played, particularly by Arthur Hohl.

"A Private Account" is a translation of "La Paix Chez Soi," the entertaining French comedy by Georges Courteline, recently given at the Empire by the members of Bernhardt's company, while their queen was resting up between efforts. It extracts considerable humor from the efforts of a French novelist to get a chapter done and to discipline his quarrelsome and extravagant wife at the same time. He does get the chapter done. This is capitally played by José Ruben. It is the only use the present bill makes of this most expert member of the company. Margaret Mower, fairer than ever to behold, hardly rises to the modest amount of technical proficiency and comic spirit called for by this play.

"The Hero of Santa Maria" is the hilarious farce which ends the bill, for the Washington Square Players like to have you go out grinning into Forty-first Street. It is the work of Kenneth Sawyer Goodman and Ben Hecht, and it pictures the predicament of an old Hoosier who is about to put through a long-delayed pension grab on the strength of having had a son killed on the Mexican border, when that graceless youth bobs up again and extracts half the pension money as the price of silence. This is well played, particularly by Robert Strange and Helen Westley.

CHAMP CLARK IS 'GRANDPA.'

House Unites in Felicitations Over the Advent of a Grandson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Speaker Champ Clark became a grandfather today, and the House gave him an ovation when that fact was smilingly announced by Representative James R. Mann, the minority leader. The entire House membership rose to its feet and applauded the Speaker, who blushed with pleasure, and with some display of emotion thanked the members "for this evidence of its love and affection."

Champ Clark Thomson, the grandson, was born today in New Orleans to Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, the latter formerly Miss Genevieve Clark. As soon as Mr. Mann heard of the event he halted a desultory debate on routine business and told the House that "its beloved Speaker is a grandfather."

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," said the Speaker, after the applause subsided. "The happiest moments in my life have been the day I was married, the days my children were born, and the day that this, the first of my grandchildren, was born. And I hope there will be many more of them."

The House laughed and cheered again.

"The other happiest day of my life," continued the Speaker, "was when I was a student in the Kentucky University, and at the end of the first examination in Greek four of us made the grade of 100 on a scale of 100. That was the first victory I ever won among strangers, and it was a very happy occasion. From the bottom of my heart I thank this House for this last evidence of its love and affection."

CAR FLOAT HITS MONTAUK.

Veteran Ferryboat's Paddle Wheel Is Smashed Off the Battery.

Waterfront idlers, who were basking in the bright sunshine along the Battery seawall yesterday afternoon watching big cakes of ice drifting out on the tide, had a nautical thrill staged for them wher a collision occurred between the old ferryboat Montauk and a New York Central car float, named the E-22. The Montauk, said to be the first vessel on which Admiral Farragut rode as a boy, left her pier in Brooklyn at 3:15 o'clock for South Ferry, and was picking her course among the ice floes when a New York Central tug rounded Governors Island on her way up the East River with the E-22 in tow.

The tugboat skipper miscalculated the tide and the speed of the veteran craft, it was said, and the heavy railroad float struck the Montauk on the starboard side amidships with a crash that resounded to the shore about 250 feet away.

About two hundred passengers and twenty teams were on board, but there was no excitement as they saw the collision coming and left the men's smoking room in time. The Montauk's starboard paddle wheel was smashed and the forward end of the smoking room was stove in, shattering the mirrors and ripping the fittings to pieces. The impact was so severe that when the tugboat started to back the float away she hauled the Montauk with her. Finally, the Captain of the ferryboat had to whistle for two tugboats to come to his assistance and haul his craft into her slip at South Ferry. No one was hurt.

BONNET'S ORGAN RECITAL.

The French Master Plays the Recalcitrant Aeolian Hall Instrument.

Joseph Bonnet, the French organist who has recently come to New York under the auspices of the Franco-American Association for Musical Art, and who gave a concert two weeks ago at the City College, played again yesterday in Aeolian Hall. The conditions were not so favorable for the display of the finer qualities of Mr. Bonnet's art. The Aeolian Hall organ acted as no properly disposed organ should ever act. It "ciphered" persistently before Mr. Bonnet began, compelling him to leave his bench twice to have it attended to; and it did so at intervals later. It was not wholly in tune; and the quality of its fundamental stops is not such as to give the best results in much of the music he played.

Mr. Bonnet was most successful in a series of interesting and characteristic old French pieces by Du Mage, Clérambault, and de Grigny, and in the choral prelude on "Aus tiefer Noth," and the prelude and fugue in D minor by Bach, the last of which he played at the City College. The choral prelude is a remarkable piece of its kind, written in six parts in a severe contrapuntal style, including two parts for the pedal, the upper of these maintaining the choral melody. To this composition somebody had added parts for two trombones, which it had not occurred to Bach to do. These were not very audible till near the end, and apparently not anywhere very necessary. Mr. Bonnet's skill on the pedals was displayed in the D major prelude and fugue; and his clearness of articulation, his beautiful phrasing, his rhythmic sense, made the performance of these old pieces noteworthy.

Interest rapidly fell off after the numbers by Bach. Mr. Bonnet gave as an encore the familiar gavotte by Padre Martini; and then came César Franck's third choral in A minor, not one of the finest of the master's fine organ works, and showing much of the looseness and vagueness of an improvisation; Guilmant's "Marche funèbre"; two pieces by Mr. Bonnet in which the bells, unfortunately a part of the Aeolian Hall organ, were rung; and a set of variations by Widor. Some were fain to believe that Mr. Bonnet had underestimated the taste of his audience in bringing forward some of the pieces he did, and some of the effects of registration that he produced in them. He is too fine an artist to waste his time and squander his influence on that sort of thing.

THE 'ELIJAH' GIVEN.

Mendelssohn's Music Sung by the Oratorio Society in Carnegie Hall.

The Oratorio Society returned last evening to one of the enduring masterpieces of the art which it cultivates, Mendelssohn's "Elijah." After seventy years it seems still to have more vitality than many of the works of later days, and it was heard last evening in Carnegie Hall, as it had been 85 many times before, with indubitable evidences of interest. To this an admirable performance on the part of Mr. Koemmenich, his chorus and the solo quartet contributed greatly. It was a performance at many points powerful, filled with dramatic fire and at times with uplifting vigor. The chorus sang with splendid energy, with finish and precision; a responsive instrument in the hands of the conductor. Its quality of tone was excellent in all the degrees of power that he exacted from it.

There was high artistic value in the performance of Mr. Louis Graveure as Elijah. His voice and style have often been admired in the song recitals he has given here in New York. It is a voice of splendid metal, one with the freshness and vitality of youth, of vibrant power and expressive possibilities, and his manner of singing gives him full command over its resources. His conception of the part was highly intelligent. His singing of it was genuinely impressive, in all the different moods in which the prophet is presented.

The others of the solo quartet were also excellent singers, and held high the standard. On account of the indisposition of Mme. Nevada Van der Veer, who was announced as the contralto, her place was taken by Miss Rose Bryant. Grace Kerns and Helen Hersey sang the soprano parts, and Albert Lindquist the tenor. They were not all equally fortunate in voice; but the diction of all the principal singers was of singular excellence and there was much to be commended in the artistic quality of their performance.

Metropolitan Operas of Next Week.

For the fourth time this season, a much demanded "Carmen" will be sung at the Metropolitan a week from tonight, the all-star bill falling on Ash Wednesday. Caruso begins the fifteenth week by repeating "Rigoletto" with Barrientos next Monday, the last opera night before Lent.

Rossini's "Barber" is added to the current operas on Feb. 22, with Barrientos, Carpi, and De Luca. "Götterdämmerung," the last of the "Ring" cycle, is also a first time that day, a holiday matinée with Kurt, Urlus, and Braun. "Die Walküre" is repeated Friday week and "Tosca" at the Saturday matinée, both with some changes of cast.

American Academy in Rome Prizes.

The American Academy in Rome, from its headquarters in this city, announces its competitions for the prizes of Rome in architecture, sculpture, painting, and landscape architecture, as follows:

The annual Fellowship in Architecture of the value of $1,000 a year for three years.

The annual Fellowship in Sculpture of the value of $1,000 a year for three years.

The annual Fellowship in Painting of the value of $1,000 a year for three years.

The Fellowship in Landscape Architecture of the value of $1,000 a year for three years.

The awards are made on competitions, which are open to all unmarried men, citizens of the United States, who comply with the regulations of the Academy. Entries will be received until March 1. For detailed circular giving further particulars apply to C. Grant La Farge, Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue.

Sentence Chauffeur for Killing.

Rollins Tian, 20 years old, of Gloucester, Mass., formerly employed as chauffeur by Miss Jane Peterson, an artist, of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions to an indeterminate sentence in Elmira, after pleading guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. According to Assistant District Attorney Minton, Tian went on a joy ride on Nov. 4 last in his employer's car without permission. While speeding down Lenox Avenue, at 125th Street, the car struck and killed Patrick J. Counihan of 1,492 Amsterdam Avenue. Several State Senators in Massachusetts wrote letters to Judge Wadhams asking clemency for the young man.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Gertrude Kingston, the English actress, will take Augustus Thomas's place on the program of speeches to be given under the auspices of the Drama League Friday night in the auditorium of Hunter College.

The 100th performance of "The Harp of Life" will be given next Monday night at the Globe, and in recognition of the event a photograph of Laurette Taylor will be given each woman in the audience.

Margaret Edwards, who posed for the part of Truth in the film, "Hypocrites," will be added to the midnight revue on the Century Roof next Monday night. Miss Edwards will give a dancing specialty.

Mrs. Rida Johnson Young, author of "Captain Kidd, Jr.," will be the guest of honor at the monthly meeting of the Twelfth Night Club next Tuesday afternoon.

Boxes have been reserved for Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt at the Hippodrome tonight. A percentage of the receipts from the regular performance of the revue will be for the benefit of the Rough Riders' Association and the Norwich University Building Fund.

The cast engaged for J. Fred Zimmerman's production ("Pals First") includes Charles A. Stevenson, Francis X. Conlan, Harry Lewellyn, Marion Kerby, Ann MacDonald, Lyster Chambers, Auriol Lee, Lawrence Eddinger, and Paul Dalzell.

At the end of the second act of "The Wanderer" at the Manhattan Opera House last night the Rev. Walter Dentler of Ascension Church, Brooklyn, addressed the audience from the stage and praised the play for teaching a moral lesson. Four hundred clergymen of New York and Brooklyn were in the audience, the guests of the management.

Christie MacDonald, who was last seen in "Sweethearts," will return to the stage soon in a new musical play for which A. E. Thomas is writing the book.

ODIUM ON GERMANY IF BELGIUM STARVES

Fate of Relief Work Now Rests Solely with Conquerors, Herbert C. Hoover Declares.

PLEA FOR GREATER EFFORT

Urges Americans to Give, for Some Neutral Nation Must Take Up the Work.

"Whether or not Belgian relief work is to go on now rests solely with Germany." This was the message which Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, delivered to about 500 prominent persons at a dinner in his honor last night at the Astor. Among those who heard him were some who had contributed largely to the cause. There was a demonstration when Mr. Hoover began to speak, the diners rising and cheering.

Although Americans who have been carrying on relief work in Belgium are leaving that country because Germany has made it impossible for them to continue their labor there, Mr. Hoover appealed to his hearers not only to continue their efforts for relief, but to increase those efforts.

"If we must retire, as it appears today that we must," he said, "then other neutrals must take up this work. The world cannot stand by and witness the starvation of the Belgian people and the Belgian children; God still reigns, and other people must carry on this work.

"And on whomsoever this obligation may fall," he continued, "the obligation of the American people toward Belgium continues. It is an obligation toward humanity, and is far greater than the obligation of the rich toward the poor."

Mr. Hoover said that ships of the commission were in ports all over the world, and that the commission had proposed to Germany that the work be carried on by other neutrals, or that lanes be agreed upon for its ships to pass in safety. "We await their reply," he said.

Mr. Hoover's speech was not the speech he had prepared. The original had been written before Monday's cable messages told of the practical ousting of Americans from Belgium by Germans. He spoke, therefore, largely extemporaneously, and when he told of the tragedy of possible failure of the commission's work his voice grew husky. Regarding rumors that food intended for Belgians had fallen into the hands of the German Army, Mr. Hoover said:

"We are satisfied that the German Army has never eaten one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the food provided. The allied Governments never would have supplied us with $200,000,000 if we were supplying the German Army; and if the Germans had absorbed any considerable quantity of this food the population of Belgium would not be alive today.

"There has been no starvation in Belgium up to this time. We don't appeal to you on the ground that people are starving to death in Belgium—we have been engaged in the prevention of starvation." The infant mortality rate, he said, was actually lower than normal, and as evidence of the efficiency with which the work has been conducted he said that the cost of bread in Belgium had been 20 per cent. lower than in New York. The crying need of Belgium today, he said, was the care of 1,200,000 children for whom the commission had been caring, and particularly of more than 400,000 babies under three years of age, whose mothers brought them twice daily to the commission's canteen for milk.

When he finished talking, the Chairman, Alexander J. Hemphill, who is Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Belgian Relief Commission, proposed a toast to Mrs. Hoover in recognition of the service that she had rendered jointly with her husband.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, was the only other speaker. He referred to Mr. Hoover as a "brave and modest man," whose relief work in Belgium would go down in history as "the epic of this great war."

"This is a fateful night, the most difficult night of this war on which to speak freely in your presence," Dr. Butler said. "At this moment, Mr. Hoover's brave army of occupation 200 strong, with no arms but kindness, is retreating from the Thermopylae where they have held their own for many months. The flag of the commission which has through many months been a symbol of safety is at this moment furled in port awaiting word as to whether it can ever fly again."

Belgium, he said, would ever after this war represent the cause of lawabiding right. Belgium's was the deepest tragedy, and Mr. Hoover had been serving the cause of human liberty. "Mr. Hoover, you spoke of the tragedy of possible failure. This work cannot fail because it has already succeeded."

Among those who attended the dinner were:

George Barr Baker, Organization Manager of the Relief Commission, and Mrs. Baker; Mr. and Mrs. S. Reading Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. William Hamlin Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Robert Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Danna, Samuel W. Fairchild, Dr. John H. Finley, Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. George W. Goethals, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Ide, Mr. and Mrs. James Imbrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, Henry R. Ketcham, Captain and Mrs. J. F. Lucey, Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, and Mrs. Mali; Thomas W. Mather, Count Fred Moltke, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, William H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, William Hailsey Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rickard, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Frank Trumbull, Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Washburn, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox, Lucius Wilmerding, and Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Worthington.

SPAIN MAY AID BELGIANS.

Alfonso's Minister at Brussels Seeks Conference with Hoover on Relief.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister to Belgium, has offered to confer with Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, in either Holland or London, according to the Figaro.

The Spanish Minister, according to the paper, is anxious to devise means for the immediate continuation of the work of relief for the populations of Belgium and Northern France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Deep regret at the expulsion by German military authorities of the American Relief Commissioners in Belgium and Northern France was expressed officially today at the State Department, where it was said that there was absolutely nothing that this Government could do to secure revocation of the military order.

Negotiations are now going on directly between Chairman H. C. Hoover and the relief Commissioners and the Spanish and Dutch Governments, which are expected to form a joint commission to take over the work.

Some months ago the British Government intimated that it would not continue the relief privileges unless they were administered by Americans, but it is hoped that this attitude may be changed when the new arangements are presented to the British for their approval.

George Hamlin, Tenor, Sings Again.

George Hamlin, tenor, sang again last night at Aeolian Hall, prefacing a "popular" program with classical airs such as Handel's "Where'er You Walk," another from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," a little song of Bach's "O Jesulien," and Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," encored with the great Englishman's "I'll Sail Upon the Dog Star." There were German Lieder by Brahms, Bungert, and Weingartner, and other lyrics by Gounod, Cowen, and Richard Hageman, the last named assisting at the piano.

SUFFRAGE PLEA TO GIBBONS

Catholic Women to Appear Before Cardinal in Baltimore.

Cardinal Gibbons, whose opposition to woman suffrage has been well known, has granted an audience to a delegation of Catholic women, from Eastern cities, who are working for the ballot. The audience has been set for today, at 4 P. M., at the Cardinal's residence in Baltimore. Among the women who left New York last night for that city were Miss Sara McPike, President of the St. Catherine Welfare Association and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the delegation; Mrs. William A. Prendergast, wife of Controller Prendergast, of the Woman Suffrage Party; Mrs. Sara Conboy, Chairman of the Women's Department Catholic Federation, and Mrs. Anna Sands O'Shea, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Boston will be represented by Mrs. Colin MacDonald, President of the Catholic Woman's League of Massachusetts. Miss Jane Campbell, President of the Catholic Historical Society and Honorary President of the Catholic League for Woman Suffrage of Philadelphia will go from that city. Miss Janet Richards of Washington will present the plea of the women to the Cardinal.

Reading for Benefit of Red Cross.

Under the title "An Evening in the Trenches," Alfred E. Henderson, Director of the Henderson School of Oratory, Aeolian Hall, will give the first public reading of the Canadian author, Robert W. Service's "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," next Sunday evening at the Princess Theatre. The entire proceeds will go to the New York chapter of the American Red Cross. George Haven Putnam is expected to preside.

475 APPLY FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Rush of Aliens at the Naturalization Bureaus Continues in This City.

Out of a total of 475 papers issued yesterday to applicants for citizenship in the County Naturalization Bureau, 405 were first and 70 were second papers, the latter conferring full citizenship. This was thirteen more first papers than were issued on the corresponding day last week and twenty more second papers. The total amount of money taken in by the bureau was $685, a record for the cash return of any one day since the rush for citizenship began. The next biggest day netted a cash return of $612.

Fifty Bohemians in one party applied for first papers. The applicants had a hard time pronouncing their names so that the clerks could understand. The average percentage of about ninety German and Austrian applicants was slightly increased for the day.

County Clerk Schneider directed his clerks to impress on all applicants that, even in declaring their intentions of becoming citizens, they would have to swear allegiance to the United States of America, and forswear allegiance to any foreign Government, and that whether they applied for their second papers or not, they were supposed to keep the oath. The instructions were given because of the impression that in applying for first papers the applicant did not bind himself to anything in particular.

The Federal Bureau issued 152 first papers to applicants, of whom 116 were Germans and Austrians, and fourteen second papers, of whom eight were from the same countries. Word came from Washington that the Bureau of Naturalization there had sent an additional 50,000 naturalization blanks to the various bureaus in this city.

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To-day and to-morrow, last days. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50. "Decidedly effective. It is a hair raiser."—World. SHOW OF WONDERS Carries a real warning. "A stirring novelty. Time thrill."—Herald. With the Startling Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7 "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times

LITTLE Theatre. MAT. TODAY 2:30. TONIGHT 8:45. THE MORRIS DANCE By GRANVILLE BARKER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:30. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. MAGIC "Richly different."—Times. and Galsworthy's one-act comedy. THE LITTLE MAN

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evenings 8:15 MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. "A Rollicking Musical Farce."—N. Y. Herald. Oliver Morosco's New Musical Farce. CANARY COTTAGE NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS 8:30 Sharp. Today & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK at the PRINCESS

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

MAGNETIC! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse West 48th. Mat. Today. Special Mat. Tomorrow (200th Performance)

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. THE 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. POP. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

MOTION PICTURE 44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE Farrar —in— "JOAN THE WOMAN" Cecil B. DeMille's

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Play with Music & Girls.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS NEW BIG BILL. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. COMEDY 41st St. Evgs. 8:45

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 80th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee To-mor'w, 25c and 50c. ALONE AT LAST The Merry Musical Comedy

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Little MARY SUNSHINE in "TWIN KIDDIES."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. MERRY MAIDS OF JAPAN, All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50. Lester Trio, Law Hawkins, Kimiwa Troupe, and others.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE McINTYRE & HEATH. JACK NORWORTH. RUTH THOMAS & CO. B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. MRS. CASTLE in "Patria" and AMELIA BINGHAM.

COLISEUM ICE SKATING Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music. Luncheon & Supper. BROADWAY AT 53D ST.

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. SEE WELCH and his BURLESQUERS.

LYRIC THEATRE 42d St. and B'way. ANOTHER WILLIAM FOX TRIUMPH. R. A. WALSH'S MASTER DRAMA. THE HONOR SYSTEM

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81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3800 SCHUYLER. Thu., Fri., Sat., Sun. FIRST TIME SHOWN The Pre-Eminent Actor Wm. S. Hart In a Powerful Story "THE GUN FIGHTER" Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE SECURE SEATS EARLY. Mats. 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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STRAND B'way & 47th St. PATRIOTIC WEEK. "The American Consul," "Story of Abraham Lincoln." Soloists. Orchestra.

Avenger THE LODGER The Irresistible Comedy. Seventh Week. Matinees Thurs., 57th St., E. of 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.

LAST BILTMORE MUSICALE OF THIS SEASON. "SPECIAL PROGRAM" Friday Morning, Feb. 23, at 11. MARY Garden. Only Appearance in New York This Season. ANDRES DE Segurola. MARY Warfel, Harpist. BEATRICE DE Holthoir, French Diseuse. ROSINA Galli, Premiere Danseuse. Reserved Seats, $5. Now on sale at office of R. E. Johnston, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. PIANO RECITAL By LOUIS CORNELL. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

LITTLE Theatre, Afternoons, Feb. 15 & 23. Societe des Instruments Anciens. Tickets $2.50. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Feb. 16, at 8:30. Orchestral Concert of Old Music. SAM FRANKO. Pergolese's Stabat Mater, Bach Cantata, Gretry Ballet Suite, etc. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 17, at 3. BAUER AND CASALS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8:15, Ishigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Well, Braun, Cond., Bodanzky. Thurs. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi. Fri. Aft. at 1:30, Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois, Howard; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3.) Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini, Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi. Next Mon. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. AEOLIAN HALL. Fri. Aft., Feb. 16; Sun. Aft., Feb. 18. Soloist OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. Tragic Overture, BRAHMS; Symphony No. 1, SCHUMANN; Piano Concerto, D minor, MOZART; Le Rouet d'Omphale, SAINT-SAENS; Concertstueck for Piano, WEBER. Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8:30. Barrientos. Ysaye. Tickets $1 to $5, at 600 Lexington Ave. Tel. Plaza 6000; Box Office; Tyson's & McBride's.

Aeolian Hall, To-m'w (Thurs.) Aft., at 3. JULIA CULP. Assisting Artist, Coenraad V. Bos. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 19, at 8:15. FOURTH AND LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON. RUDOLPH GANZ. TICKETS 50c to $2 NOW. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8:15. Violin Recital AMELIA GALLOWAY. Seats at Hall or Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th St.

Comedy Theatre, THIS AFT., at 3. Last Song Recital This Season—ELENA Gerhardt. (Steinway Piano.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1917.

THE PACIFIST PROPAGANDA.

PATRICK HENRY was a Southerner, a Virginian. There was a time, not so many years ago, when we could say, and feel, that the voice of PATRICK HENRY still lived in the land. The speeches he uttered in protest against submission to the measures Great Britain sought to enforce in the Colonies were found in the school reading books. Thousands, tens of thousands, of American boys knew them by heart. The walls of the little red schoolhouse had repeatedly echoed to the sound of his orations, spoken as a "piece" by schoolboys on public exercise or exhibition day. He is very much out of date. Schoolboys nowadays are so much occupied by vocational training, the reading of the works of the pacifists, and in singing "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier" that they have no time for musty literature of that sort.

Yet PATRICK HENRY was a great force in the making of American history, an arousing force. Even to this day there are men of middle age or past middle age who never read without an answering stir of emotion that speech of PATRICK HENRY before the Second Revolutionary Convention of Virginia on March 23, 1775. At some risk of offending pacifist sensibilities we venture to print a passage or two from this old speech of a very old-fashioned American. Here is one:

> Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, Sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the Ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne!

Of "the worthy gentlemen" who had just addressed the Convention, and who had insisted that the Colonies would be "unable to cope with so formidable an adversary," he asked, "When shall we be stronger? . . . Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot?" Besides, he continued, "we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery. Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable—and let it come. I repeat it, Sir, let it come!" "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace," he exclaimed, "but there is no peace. The war is actually begun." Less than a month afterward it did begin, at Lexington.

If PATRICK HENRY were alive at this moment and should repeat his question, "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?" the pacifists would give him an affirmative answer. They have given it already. The delegates sent to Washington by the Emergency Peace Federation of New York, "made up of social workers, pacifists, anti-militarists, representatives of religious organizations, peace societies, and labor unions," marched to the White House on Lincoln Day and read to the patient Mr. TUMULTY, and left copies of, resolutions "adjuring" Congress to take no irrevocable step toward war, but to consult the people through an advisory referendum. And these resolutions expressed the opinion that "the honor of our country is best maintained by remaining the greatest of all neutral nations." The Emergency Peace Federation platform offers to the President "any help that it can give to keep us out of war," and embodies these foundation principles:

1. To urge our Government to defer settlement of any international conflicts affecting America until the present war is over.
2. To keep Americans out of the danger zone.

That is Mr. BRYAN'S platform—surrender first, talk about it afterward. The McLemore and Gore resolutions urged that Americans be kept out of the danger zone, that is, that they surrender their rights to travel over the sea. Those resolutions were laid on the table. Of course there is an irrepressible conflict between the principles of the pacifists of today and the principles that fired the soul and inspired the eloquence of PATRICK HENRY. That great Virginian held that peace was not worth purchasing at the price of chains and slavery. There is no escape from the conclusion that the pacifists would pay the price, and there could be no greater price, if only they could have peace. We do not know whether they at all have in their minds the true picture of the conditions their counsels would bring into existence. It seems to us that they cannot have considered what it would mean for this country to accept meekly the prohibitions Germany has laid upon our commerce and the exercise of our rights. We should be looked upon as a nation of poltroons, not sovereign, because holding and exercising the rights of a sovereign people only so far as they were accorded to us by foreign Powers. A people that will not defend themselves against lawless aggression must expect to be despised. Contempt is their just portion, they deserve it. If we do not enforce our rights now, we shall never enforce them, never defend them. They will be trampled upon again and again, for in advance the aggressor will have been assured of our submission. Even China, so long the unresisting victim of predatory incursions, has plucked up courage enough to sever relations with Germany.

The pacifists insist that they represent the great majority of the American people. If that be true, then a calamity worse than all the horrors of war has already befallen us. We should have to look upon ourselves as "a land where wealth accumulates and men decay," as a land whence the manly virtues had fled, where the courage of the people had been sapped and their fibre softened. We have been warned that we are becoming effeminate. That was a slur and a slander upon women. There are millions of homes in this country within which live women still capable of indignation at a public wrong and with the courage to do a noble part in redressing it. From the doors of those homes no woman has ever gone forth to preach the doctrine of nonresistance, to declaim against the defense of our just rights or against preparation for it. And there are millions of American men who would give the last full measure of service to the country to deliver it from the appalling fate invoked for it by the propagandists of peace with dishonor. The pacifists belie and calumniate American manhood and womanhood in their counsels of abject cowardice and submission, they speak for themselves, themselves alone, not for the nation. Were it otherwise, no devastation of war could reduce us to a condition worse than that in which we should already be living.

CARRANZA'S NEW FREAK.

It might be easy to overestimate the relative importance of CARRANZA'S note to the Governments of neutral nations. The Mexican First Chief holds no position in the eyes of the world to justify his assumption that his advice will be heeded by constituted Governments when he deliberately urges neutrals to abandon neutrality. There is no likelihood that any Latin-American country or any neutral nation in Europe will waste much time over his suggestion that all shipments of supplies to the European belligerents shall be stopped. That would be an unneutral and provocative action, even if all the belligerents were in the way to avail themselves of supplies shipped from other countries. As the proposed embargo applies only to the Entente Allies, however, the course advised with pompous solemnity by CARRANZA, if followed, would be in effect an alignment of nations hitherto neutral on the side of Germany against the Allies. Neutrality would disappear.

The text of this futile and impertinent note, with its fine phraseology about high human morals, and "humanitarian sentiments," and especially its characteristic von Bethmann Hollweg touch about stepping "aside a little from the principles of international law," creates chiefly a desire to see the German original. It is perfectly natural that there should be some annoyance in Washington over the incident, in view of the gracious treatment CARRANZA has lately received at the hands of our Government. Even as it was dispatched, the newly appointed American Ambassador was starting on his journey to the Mexican capital. The forces of General PERSHING have been withdrawn from Mexican territory, although the Villistas are as rampant as ever in Chihuahua. Not only in its complete defiance of our own policy of strict neutrality is the note one that Washington may well regard with annoyance and disgust. It must be taken as fresh and convincing evidence of active and persistent German intrigue in Mexico. Of that there has been evidence of another sort from time to time, but it is to be feared that our Government has not given sufficient thought to the possibility of mischief-making by Germans in Mexico in case we should be drawn into the world war.

As for Mexico's own share in providing supplies to the Allies, which CARRANZA now proposes to forego, it consists mainly in the supply of oil fuel to British vessels from the wells at Tampico. Great Britain cannot view the proposed withholding of oil tolerantly in view of the fact that the development of the Mexican fields has been so largely due to English industry, enterprise, and capital. But it is safe to say that the British will continue to get their supplies of oil, unless CARRANZA manages to lay waste the oil fields and thus destroy one of his country's chief sources of much-needed revenue. As for the United States, the very best answer we can make to the note CARRANZA has sent forth under German influence is to stiffen the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico, to enforce strict penalties upon all who disobey, or try to disobey, the law; in short, to prevent henceforth the delivery of a single rifle or cartridge to any of the Mexican factions. CARRANZA has played with the American Government long enough. In his latest effort at diplomacy, his attempt to break into world politics, he has placed the country he essays to govern in pitiful contrast with the other Latin-American republics, with Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru.

LABOR AND A STATE POLICE.

At the public hearing yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee on Senator MILLS'S bill for a State Police, organized labor turned up, as usual, to oppose the creation of a force of "Cossacks." The Hon. ELON R. BROWN, the majority leader in the Senate, has asked some pertinent questions in a letter to Mr. JOHN R. LEE of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:

> What leads your Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to write me against the State Police bill? Is it possible that men of the intelligence and position of railroad trainmen think so lightly of maintaining order and security in the community that they are opposed to an effective police force? Or is there some particular kind of disorder which you are unwilling to have restrained?

Unless there is a kind of disorder which it wants encouraged and not restrained, why is organized labor so bitter against a State Police?

The Legislature let itself be bulldozed by the assailants of the "Cossacks" last year. This year conditions are different. Senator BROWN is going to do what he can to get the bill passed. We take it that a majority of the Legislature will prefer the restraint of lawlessness of all kinds in the rural regions of the State to further submission to the labor unions for the benefit of disorder.

INCOME TAX PROFITS AND LOSSES

There's no pleasing some people. There are taxpayers capable of complaining because under the new income tax law they find themselves liable to income tax on their profits as income, although by an amendment they are allowed to deduct their losses, as previously they were not. Where's the injustice? The hardship comes from the fact that the provision in question applies to nontraders, whose transactions are few and afford no balance of profits and losses. An investor, not a customary buyer or seller, may hold a security for years, and when he sells it there may be either a profit or loss, without adequate corresponding offset in either direction. It is in just such cases that the injustice of not allowing losses as offsets was complained of, only to arouse fresh complaints of the tax on profits.

The balance between profits and losses which is fair in the case of a trader operating for the sake of profit is not fair when a nontrader realizes an increase of value in his capital. The dividends are the income. The realization of capital profit is not income according to principle, or on accounting authority, or on judicial decisions in either English or American courts. Yet the nontrader who differs with the Treasury's interpretation of the statute is likely to find himself in trouble. The situation is that between the statute and the Treasury's administration some things nontaxable on principle have been made taxable, and some allowable deductions are disallowed. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1916 says that in the cases investigated 63 per cent. owed $200 more taxes, on the average. How is the taxpayer to contest an unjust claim by the Government for $200? What lawyer wishes cases for $200 against the Government? How much of the $200 would be left after the lawyer was paid?

The best advice to both taxpayers and taxgatherers is that they should co-operate in mutual confidence, where that course is justified. The number of such cases is larger than either appreciates. In the first instance the tax officials are the best friends of the taxpayer. Only after a disagreement with them, before the return is filed, can the taxpayer need further advice. On the other hand, the number of tax dodgers is not so large as the Treasury's practice seems to show. In the payment of the normal tax it is not worth while to "cheat the Government." Above the normal tax, also, it is not worth while, when the assets are so ample and advice of rights is so accessible. The 63 per cent. assertion may be a libel either on the taxpayer or on the Treasury's practice. It would be interesting to know in what proportion of such cases the courts have supported or will support the Treasury's views. Also, it would be interesting to know in what proportion of cases the Treasury makes refunds in all cases falling under the correction by the courts of the Treasury practice. In case of disagreement with the taxgatherers, the prudent course is to make payment under protest, with reservation of rights to recover if the courts should decide that the Treasury is wrong, as they often do find.

AN UNREPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTATIVE.

The Hon. HENRY T. HELGESEN, Representative in Congress of the First North Dakota District, is reported to have uttered these singular and distressing sentiments:

> The United States could have waived her legal rights to the freedom of the seas without losing any of them, and without the loss of dignity. Germany should have been informed of this attitude long ago. I do not believe the American people want war and I stand with them.

He does not stand with them. He does not stand with the people of his State. The Grand Forks Herald answers him sufficiently:

> Mr. HELGESEN says correctly that the American people do not want war, but we are confident the American people would go through a dozen wars rather than make the abject and shameful surrender which he declares should be made.
>
> That is the true feeling of the American people. They love peace, but it must be a peace without surrender or shame. A peace so bought would be worse than the worst of war. Like Senator WORKS of California, Mr. HELGESEN misjudges the public opinion of his State.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Referendum Has Its Difficulties.

Chief among the desires, apparently, of those who for want of a better name must be called the militant pacifists, is that the question of peace and war for this country should be decided, not by Congress, as the Constitution provides, but by a referendum—by a vote of the whole people, that is.

It is hard to tell whether this demand, made by the pacifist group more often and louder than any other, is based on a sincere desire to have the question settled by a popular vote and on a sincere belief that the verdict would be against an imaginary war party, or whether its motive is an unmentioned, though fully realized, appreciation of the many difficulties that would accompany action so unprecedented and of the consequent probability, or certainty, rather, that these difficulties would mean nothing done or decided for many months, if not several years. Either of these theories of the demand for a referendum could be supported more or less plausibly, but it would be hardly worth while, and a much more interesting inquiry is, how would the referendum be worded, if it were taken?

No light on that point has yet been received, and really it is a rather important one. Would the people be asked merely to express a preference between peace and war? The answer, of course, would be unanimous, but the question as to where a majority of the country's voters stand would be without even the beginning of a reply—we should still not know whether they want peace at any price—whether they can or can not conceive of conditions in which war would be preferable to peace, whatever may be their opinion of the existing situation. The phrasing of a referendum that would satisfy the pacifists today might be a perfectly hopeless one, so far as concerns the gratification of their wishes, long before the elaborate and expensive machinery required for taking such a vote could be planned and provided.

The anti-vivisectionist folk are in the habit of asking people if they do not hate cruelty to animals. When the answer is in the affirmative, they list the names of those making it among the anti-vivisectionists. There would be the same fallacy in deducing from any simply worded referendum on peace and war that all the friends of peace were against war, either now or at any time.

Germany's Food Situation.

For months past widely divergent accounts of food conditions in Germany have been coming to us. Those of what may be called an official nature—those prepared by or under the supervision of the German authorities—of late have admitted that the scarcity of staples was real, but it was only when the relation of that scarcity to the British blockade was under consideration that any use of the word "starvation" was made. At all other times the news from these sources has been to the effect that, with care in distribution and the elimination of all waste, Germany, both military and civilian, could go on for years without any real suffering.

Contrasting curiously with what may be called the official German version of the situation were the stories told by occasional strongly pro-German travelers arriving here from Berlin, where, well provided with money and living in the best hotels, they "had seen with their own eyes" and "proved by their own experiences" that food in Germany was good, abundant, and cheap, and that the talk about hunger and hardship was a product of the malignant British imagination.

Now we get from Stockholm a detailed statement of facts as he found them from The Associated Press correspondent who has just been making a careful study of the state, not of opera singers or rich American visitors, but of the Berlin population as a whole and including the poor. The narrative comes by way of England, indeed, and doubtless was examined by the censor there, but there is no reasonable excuse for questioning its veracity.

The picture drawn by this correspondent—who wrote, be it remembered, under the strictest orders neither to magnify nor to minimize—is not one of quite desperate misery, but it is sufficiently terrible, nevertheless. According to him, the mass of the German people, as represented in the capital, are far from sufficiently fed, and only the soldiers at the front have enough to eat. Prices, as a rule, are kept low by effective Government order, but while potatoes, for instance, are cheaper than they are here, it is only in minute quantities that they can be bought, and many other ordinary foods cannot be obtained at all.

The state of affairs thus revealed is probably tolerable for the present and might be endured for some time to come by a people as united and devoted as are the Germans, but it obviously cannot go on indefinitely without producing the most serious lowering of the national health and strength.

A Grievous Change for Belgium.

As was to be expected, even the expulsion from Belgium and the occupied section of France by the German military authorities of the American Commission for Relief has not caused the Chairman of the commission to abandon in despair his efforts in behalf of the people who have been living on the verge of starvation. Mr. HOOVER is accustomed to working under enormous difficulties, and, even in the new conditions, he and his heroic associates will do what they can. They must feel, however, something of discouragement, though they express none, for there is little probability—hardly a possibility—that through less experienced agents the task which they are compelled to lay down will be performed with anything like their efficiency.

There exists in the United States a feeling still too widespread that we have been generous to the Belgians and have saved them from starvation. In one sense the saving has indeed been ours, but it is not in the sense that our money contributions have been in proportion to our resources or comparable to those that have been made, in spite of their own desperate needs, by the English and the French. As a matter of fact, we have given to the Belgians only a small fraction of the profits we have made from selling the supplies for them that have been bought by the two Western Allies.

Such credit as is deservedly ours comes mostly from the labors of the Commission for Relief. That, thanks more to the peculiar circumstances of the case than to ourselves as a nation, has been distinctively American, and its work has been more than magnificent. Now that work ceases, or nearly ceases, and it remains to be seen what will become of the stores, valued at some $25,000,000, that remain to be distributed in the invaded areas. That their use may be determined by Germany's own needs is only too obvious.

A REPLY TO A PACIFIST.

Mr. Wickersham's Letter on the Proposed Referendum on War.

New York, Feb. 13, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with a great many other people, I received this morning from an organization entitling itself "The American Union Against Militarism," signed Crystal Eastman, Secretary; Charles T. Hallinan, Editorial Director, a postcard, asking the recipient to return an annexed card to his Congressman answering two questions which are entitled "National Referendum on Peace or War." I append a copy of a letter which I have written to Miss Crystal Eastman, Secretary, in reply to this request, and which I hope you may find space to publish in THE TIMES.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

[Inclosure.]

Feb. 13, 1917.

Miss Crystal Eastman, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Madam—I am in receipt of a postcard from you inviting an expression of opinion upon an annexed return card to be sent to my Congressman. The opening note on this answering postcard says:

> In modifying her war zone note, Germany has offered safe passage for all American passenger ships which keep to a prescribed course and which our Government guarantees free from contraband.

This statement is so misleading, so essentially false, that the answers to the subsequent questions afford no opportunity for the expression of an informed public opinion on the issues now pending between Germany and ourselves. The so-called "safe passage for all American passenger ships" is, as a matter of fact, an offer to permit one ship to pass through the prohibited zone under conditions so offensive to any wholesome national self-respect that I marvel that any person calling himself an American can regard them as worthy of one moment's consideration. If our nation has sunk to that state of flabby pacifism which would make it possible to consider the offer of Germany as anything but an insult, then it would deserve the fate which befalls all nations whose fibre is rotted with wealth and self-indulgence. Happily, the American people have responded to President Wilson rather than to the sentiment expressed in the question framed by you. They have not yet reached the point of degradation which would make it possible to accept from any other nation terms on which they may carry on their lawful business throughout the world as humiliating as those offered by the German Government. I believe that the effort made by the unpatriotic pacifists who apparently fear war more than dishonor will fail, and that a nation which has thus far maintained an honorable position among the nations of the earth has not yet sunk to the level of China. I am, very truly yours,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

THE WAR FORESEEN.

A British Socialist Who Gave Warning of the Conflict.

New York, Feb. 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the New York Public Library is to be found a copy of "The Reminiscences of W. H. Hyndman, the Socialist." It was published two years before the great war started, and undoubtedly Hyndman was one of the very few men who realized the danger looming ahead, and to some degree advocated preparedness which ninety-nine out of a hundred Englishmen refused to believe necessary. And this he advocated notwithstanding his and the European Socialists' great longing for a peace agreement and against all his convictions and preachings during the South African war, when he became unpopular by reason of his then loud outcry against war.

But, as he says on Page 396:

> I knew what we had to expect, and my old friend Schknecht's warning against German chauvinism was always ringing in my ears. I had myself watched and commented upon the Prussian policy of cool, carefully prepared, ruthless aggression from the early sixties, at which period I visited Germany frequently onward. Schleswig-Holstein, the campaign of 1866, the war of 1870-71, the threats of 1874 and 1884 against France, the intrigues in South Africa and South America, all showed that Germany was acting throughout on the lines of a considered program. * * *
>
> The other idea was that the German Social Democrats could check any determined act of hostility against either England or France. I asked Bebel and Singer, and others point blank, at Brussels, whether anything could be done by them if a serious attempt were made by Socialists in France and England to check any counter hostile move. They told me plainly "No," that at the first call to arms they would be unable to check mobilization, though, as in 1870, they would be prepared to run great risks by way of protest. Those who understand what military discipline on the Prussian model means and the manner in which martial law is applied by German officers, must know full well that this is true. The German army would march, Social Democrats and all, where it was ordered to march, although nowadays there could be no more unpopular campaign, so far as the bulk of the German people are concerned, than a war against France.
>
> The German nation has no influence upon its foreign policy nor any real control over the public funds. If the German Emperor and the Federal Council decide upon war, war there will be. Moreover, the increase of the Socialist Party in Germany (and there had come to be over 4,000,000 of them) may quite probably hasten on the crisis. The Hohenzollerns and their great array of officers and bureaucrats will never sit down quietly and wait until the Social Democratic propaganda, pressure of taxation, rise of prices, and disgust with military methods, give the revolutionary section a clear majority, not only in the country, but in the army itself. They know quite well that the increase of the Socialist vote at the same yearly ratio as that for the past few years would carry with it, sooner or later, the downfall of the German Empire in its present shape. It may be internal even more than external policy which will hurry on the German plans for dominance in Europe and "a place in the sun." A great and successful war might head back Socialism for some time.

Had England been prepared there would have been no war. Insurance is the best policy. ARTHUR LACEBY.

RECORD NAVAL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Carries $368,553,388 and Provides for 42 Ships and Great Ammunition Stores.

NEGATIVE VOTES TOTAL 23

Bill Contains Commandeer Provision, but Leaves Bond-Issue to Senate —Arbitration Policy Reaffirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House today, 353 to 23, passed the naval appropriation bill, the largest in the history of the Government. The bill appropriates $368,553,388.07, about $55,000,000 in excess of the bill of last session. In former years a naval budget of $125,000,000 was considered large.

While thus appropriating hundreds of millions for preparedness, the House paused to adopt an amendment which reaffirms this nation's belief in a policy of arbitration in international disputes. This amendment, offered by Mr. Mann, the minority leader, and adopted without debate and by a unanimous viva voce vote, reads:

> "It is hereby reaffirmed to be the policy of the United States to adjust and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration to the end that war may be honorably avoided."

The House included in the bill the Administration amendments empowering the President to commandeer shipyards and munitions factories in time of war or national emergency." It also approved the Administration amendment to appropriate $1,000,000 to acquire basic patents to an airplane suitable for Government uses. These amendments were approved informally during the debate, and when the measure was put on its final passage no demand was made for a rollcall upon them.

Pacifist Democrats, led by Congressman Callaway of Texas and Huddleston and Oliver of Alabama, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to provide for only one battleship, instead of three, and to authorize a larger number of submarines and destroyers in lieu of capital ships. This motion was defeated.

Calls for Forty-two Vessels.

The building program carried in the bill calls for three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender and eighteen submarines. The bill also provides that the limit of cost for the four battle cruisers authorized last session shall be increased to $19,000,000 each and the limit of cost for the three scout cruisers heretofore authorized to $6,000,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament.

As reported by Chairman Padgett the bill appropriated approximately $351,000,000, but $17,100,143 was added during consideration of the measure in the House. These additions were by committee amendments which had the approval of the Navy Department.

Among the larger increases were: New batteries for naval vessels, increased by $1,538,000, making a total appropriation of $2,201,000; ammunition for merchant auxiliaries, increased by $6,781,000, total appropriation $7,281,000; batteries for merchant auxiliaries, increased by $2,481,000 total appropriation $4,131,000; ammunition for ships of the navy, an increase of $2,000,000, total appropriation $3,500,000. Another appropriation for ammunition in the bill amounts to $14,528,000, making the total appropriation for ammunition more than $17,000,000.

All of these increases are regarded as due to the present international crisis and the emergency preparedness program. In addition, the House authorized a lump appropriation of $12,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to equip navy yards for the construction of battleships if satisfactory contracts cannot be made with shipbuilders.

Senate May Add Bond Issue.

Having given the President blanket authority to commandeer shipyards and munition plants "in time of war or national emergency," the House, because of a conflict in committee jurisdiction, left for the Senate the question of whether there shall be included in the present bill an appropriation of $150,000,000 for the more expeditious construction of any naval vessels which the President may regard as necessary. The original House amendment included provision for a bond issue of $150,000,000 to meet this emergency allowance, but the House Rules Committee did not feel justified in reporting a special rule for a bond issue which had not been considered by the Ways and Means Committee.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee said today that there would be no consideration of this proposal in the House at present, but that if the appropriation and bond issue were regarded as essential the Senate would add the amendment. Mr. Kitchin voted against the naval budget. Here is the vote against the bill:

Republicans—Cramton, Michigan; Hollingsworth, Ohio; Lindbergh, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin.

Socialist—London, New York.

Democrats—Bailey, Pennsylvania; Burnett, Alabama; Callaway and Davis, Texas; Doughton, Kitchin, and Page, North Carolina; Gordon and Sherwood, Ohio; Saunders, Virginia; Sears, Florida; Sisson, Mississippi; Tavenner, Illinois; Thomas, Kentucky; Thompson, Oklahoma; Tillman, Arkansas; Huddleston, Alabama, and Johnson, Kentucky.

The vote sent the bill to the Senate, where a sub-committee immediately was appointed to hasten its consideration.

CUT RIVER-HARBOR BILL.

Minority Report Calls for $25,000,000 for Pressing Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Five Republican Senators today submitted a minority report condemning the River and Harbor bill as wasteful and advocating the appropriation of $25,000,000, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War for such authorized projects as are "of pressing naval and commercial importance." In the latter category is included the East River deepening plan and several other New York Harbor improvements.

The five Senators signing the minority report are Kenyon, Sherman, Jones, Harding, and Watson. The sum called for is $15,000,000 less than that called for by the majority measure. The report says:

> "The minority believe the present system of river and harbor appropriations should be changed; that a commission along the lines of other commissions now rendering efficient service in governmental matters should be created, to have general charge of the construction and repair of waterway improvements and of questions relating thereto and the full utilization of our water resources.
>
> "At a time when search is being made for additional means of taxation of the people, and where a bond issue is proposed to be resorted to in order to meet an enormous deficit in the Treasury for the ensuing year, it certainly is no time to indulge in such waste and extravagance as the present River and Harbor bill."

TO ST. VALENTINE.

Brave hearts and true, St. Valentine,
Greet thine auspicious day.
With vows of love, penned line on line,
With gifts of love, rare, precious, fine,
We recognize thy sway.

Beneath thy subtle, witching spell
What sudden change we see!
Shy eyes at last their wishes tell;
And where but bashful silence fell
Now lips speak fluently.

True hearts and brave, St. Valentine,
Enshrine thee with delight.
Around thy head love's garlands twine;
Thou art the saint of joy divine
In every lover's sight!

LURANA SHELDON.

FOR PRESS INVESTIGATION.

Moore Asks Inquiry Into Charges on Preparedness Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A demand for an investigation of charges printed in The Congressional Record by Representative Oscar Callaway of Texas, a pacifist Democrat, that "the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding, and powder interests" had purchased control of twenty-five great newspapers to further the preparedness campaign, was made in the House today by Representative J. Hampton Moore, a Pennsylvania Republican. Mr. Moore said Mr. Callaway had obtained unanimous consent to extend his remarks in The Record, and his charges had not been read on the floor, "but buried in The Record."

"I question whether a single newspaper in the United States has taken cognizance of the remarks of the gentleman from Texas," said Mr. Moore. "I believe they constitute a matter of high privilege."

He said that unless some Democrat introduced a resolution to investigate the truth of the charges he would offer such a resolution.

Following the Moore speech Congressman Callaway told interviewers that he could produce proof of his charges, and said Representative Tavenner of Illinois would offer immediately a resolution for an investigation of alleged inspired newspaper articles in behalf of preparedness and participation in the European war.

Mr. Callaway's speech, as inserted in The Record, charged:

> "In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding and powder interests, and their subsidiary organizations got together twelve men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select from the most influential papers in the United States, a sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States.
>
> These twelve men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers and then began, by an elimination process, to retain only those necessary for the purpose of controlling the general policy of the daily press throughout the country. They found it was only necessary to purchase the control of twenty-five of the greatest newspapers. The twenty-five papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached, the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the questions of preparedness, militarism, financial policies and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers.
>
> "The contract is in existence at the present time and it accounts for the news columns of the daily press of the country being filled with all sorts of preparedness arguments and misrepresentations as to the present condition of the United States Army and Navy, and the possibility and probability of the United States being attacked by foreign foes.
>
> "The policy also included the suppression of everything in opposition to the wishes of the interests served. The effectiveness of this scheme has been conclusively demonstrated by the character of the stuff carried in the daily press throughout the country since March, 1915.
>
> "They have resorted to anything necessary to commercialize public sentiment and sandbag the national Congress into making extravagant and wasteful appropriations for the army and navy, under the false pretense that it was necessary. 'Their stock argument is 'patriotism.' They are playing on every prejudice and passion of the American people."

Mr. Slayden asked Mr. Moore what he construed the word "sandbag", to mean.

"It means to drive Congress into a corner and make them believe we are in a state of war now," said Mr. Moore. He quoted an advertisement, signed by the American Rights League, which began:

> "To the American people: Germany is at war with the United States. The repudiation of past pledges and the threat to destroy our ships and citizens constitute a virtual declaration of war. * * * It is no longer a question of whether there shall be war with Germany. There is war with Germany."

Mr. Moore said that among the signers of the advertisement were Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, of this city, and went on to criticise the latter for his action as a minister of the gospel. Mr. Moore then proceeded to declare his own neutrality.

"I am neither pro-German, as some of the papers have recently insisted, nor pro-Ally," he said. "I am, as this Congress ought to be, pro-American and nothing else."

FOR COAST DEFENSE BASES.

Submarines at Los Angeles, Airplanes at San Diego, the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The establishment of submarine and aviation training bases on the Pacific Coast is recommended by the Commission on Navy Yards, in a report to Secretary Daniels. The commission recommends that the best location for the submarine base is Los Angeles Harbor and that San Diego Bay is the best site for the aviation base.

For the submarine base the commission recommends the acquisition of 166 acres within the Los Angeles breakwater, which has been offered to the Government free of cost by the municipality of Los Angeles. The commission says:

> "The above base should be used as an operating base in time of war. Provision should be made for a permanent training base for at least eighteen submarines. There should also be located at San Diego an operating base for submarines in time of war. The operating base at San Diego should be located at the existing naval reservation. In view of the necessity for more adequate protection for the Southern California Coast, it is most desirable to enact at once the legislation necessary."

The commission recommends that the aviation training station to be established at San Diego Bay should also be used as an operating base in time of war. It urges the Navy Department to obtain an immediate appropriation of $300,000 for the acquisition and development of North Island, on that bay, for use as such a station.

INCREASES BOND ISSUE.

Senate Committee Nearly Doubles House Revenue Bill's Provision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A Treasury deficit of $333,400,000 at the end of the next fiscal year is forecast in a report submitted today by the Senate Finance Committee, recommending that the Administration Revenue bill be amended to authorize a bond issue of $195,256,000 instead of $100,000,000, and that $500,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness be authorized instead of $300,000,00.

The recommendation for increases is based on revised Treasury estimates submitted to Congress since the bill passed the House placing the Federal Government's expenditures for the fiscal year 1918 at $1,400,000,000. The committee estimates that to meet this total and provide a working balance, the amount which must be raised by bonds and new revenue legislation is $433,400,000. This, the committee proposes to raise as follows:

By Bond Issues.—For expenditures on account of Mexican situation to June 30, 1917, $162,418,000; for construction of Alaskan railway to June 30, 1918, $21,538,000; for construction of armorplate plant, $11,000,000, making a total bond issue of $195,350,000.

By New Taxation.—An excess profits tax, $226,000,000; inheritance tax increases, $22,000,000, making a total of $248,000,000, and a grand total from new taxes and bonds of $443,256,000, or $9,856,000 in excess of absolute needs.

In its report the committee explains that the proposed authorization to issue short-term certificates of indebtedness up to $500,000,000 is to tide the Treasury over until the new taxes come in. The bill probably will be brought up in the Senate on Friday.

PLAN MOBILIZATION OF WAR RESOURCES

Seven Committees Projected by National Defense Council and Civilian Advisers.

NOTED MEN AS CHAIRMEN

Willard Heads Transportation, Gompers Labor, Baruch Raw Materials, Rosenwald Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—At a joint meeting in the office of Secretary of War Baker today of the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission, composed of civilians, it was decided to appoint seven committees to further develop the program for the mobilization of the resources of the country in time of war.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, President of the Army War College, formerly a military observer with the German Army and Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin, gave a complete outline of the military and industrial mobilization in Germany.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chairman of the Advisory Commission, reported that at a meeting in New York City Monday night of the heads of fifteen of the largest railroads, a plan for transportation preparedness was evolved by which committees of railroad Presidents in each of the four army departments would co-operate with department commanders in arranging plans for transporting troops and supplies in time of war.

At a meeting tomorrow E. S. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agent for the Entente Allies, will outline the work of the Allies in placing war orders in the United States.

The commission issued the following statement at the close of its meeting today:

Committee Chairman Named.

"The program of the council and commission has for its object the provision of an adequate military and naval defense based on an adequate industrial and commercial co-ordination and preparation. To attain this end, a definite, immediate, and continuing program is being worked out.

"The commission has divided into committees. A member of the commission is the Chairman of each of the committees. Committees have been formed to take charge of the following subjects, and other committees will be formed as they may be needed:

"A—Medicine, including general sanitation, Commissioner Franklin H. Martin, Chairman.

"B—Labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers, Commissioner Samuel Gompers, Chairman.

"C—Transportation and communication, Commissioner Daniel Willard, Chairman.

"D—Science and research, including engineering and education, Commissioner Hollis Godfrey, Chairman.

OFFERS MOVIE PASS FOR EXCHANGE SEAT

Auction Buyer of Wheeler's Stock Exchange Rights First Threatens, Then Wheedles.

SEES PLOT IN SUSPENSION

Says "Leak" Investigators Shall Look Into the Matter, and Maybe the Courts, Too.

The suspension of Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., from membership in the New York Stock Exchange, announced yesterday after the receipt of notification that he was unable to meet his obligations, did not attract much attention from his fellow brokers, but Joseph Weinstock, the Park Row moving picture theatre proprietor, who bought Wheeler's seat for $50 at an auction sale, wes very much excited, and declared that the suspension was evidently a move calculated further to restrain him from admission to membership.

Mr. Wheeler purchased his seat in February, 1905, but has not transacted any business in recent years. He has received considerable publicity by reason of his marital troubles, the latest event being the sale of his seat to satisfy a judgment for back alimony obtained by Mrs. Wheeler. Under the rules of the Stock Exchange Mr. Wheeler has a year in which to straighten out matters with his creditors. At the end of that time he may secure an extension if he should desire it, but if he is then unable to meet his obligations, the seat may be sold at the direction of the exchange authorities. According to one of the Governors the suspension does not affect the status of the membership nor Weinstock's efforts to get a bill of sale.

Weinstock admits that he is not familiar with the constitution and by-laws of the New York Stock Exchange, but he is convinced that Wheeler's suspension "looks kind of funny," and he insists that he will continue his fight to the finish.

"Why should they suspend Wheeler?" queried Weinstock last night. "His only debt was alimony due to Mrs. Wheeler and I for what I paid him by buying in his seat. I intend to fight for my rights. I don't want to belong to the exchange. I wouldn't honor it by my membership. I just want what is coming to me. I promise to resell the seat to the highest bidder after I get title to it, and to turn the money over to the war sufferers. Of coure, I shall deduct the $50 I paid for the seat."

Weinstock said he would make trouble for the Governors of the exchange. He threatens to call back to New York the Congressional Committee which investigated the "leak." He says he is tired of waiting for the judge's decision in his case, but he feels confident that it will be in his favor. "If the Stock Exchange refuses to let me in," said Weinstock, "I shall have my lawyer bring them to court for contempt. I shall have every member, including J. P. Morgan, haled to court. On the other hand, if they treat me 'white'—if they treat me the way a gentleman should be treated—I will send them a free pass to my moving picture show."

Miss Scully Ill; Wedding Put Off.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Rees Scully and Chester Hinman Norton, a son of Mrs. George C. Norton of Louisville, Ky., which was to take place on Monday afternoon, Feb. 19, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, has been postponed on account of the illness of Miss Scully. This was announced yesterday by Miss Scully's aunt, Miss Clementine Garrison Rees.

All the wedding plans had been completed, and the reception was to have been held at the St. Regis.

F&T

Some men seem to have a sixth sense.

They seem to know intuitively, whether or not it is wise to make a loan, an investment, or to underwrite the securities of a newly-formed corporation.

In the case of most of us, however, it is best—before taking action that may mean the loss of many thousands of dollars—to get the FACTS.

That is our function—to get the facts about the management, operation and finances of industrial enterprises.

Our clients are banks, individual capitalists and underwriters.

THE EXAMINATIONS CORPORATION
a subsidiary of
Finance and Trading Corporation
43 Exchange Place New York

THIRD ASTOR UPLIFT DINNER

Prominent Persons Hear More of Americanization Campaign.

Mrs. Vincent Astor entertained at dinner last evening at the Astor town house, 840 Fifth Avenue, about 150 public officials, property owners, and business men. It was the third dinner of the season which Mrs. Astor has given to further the work of the National Americanization Committee, in which she is greatly interested.

Frank Trumbull, acting as Chairman, made a brief address in which he explained the work of the National Americanization Committee among immigrants and how it endeavored to make good American citizens out of them.

Miss Frances A. Kellor told of Mrs. Astor's interest in the work, especially as it applied to the Yorkville district.

Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner, told of the work of his department. The Yorkville section, he said, lacked a playground and a park because he had not been able to secure $11,000 to clear the rock from the ground which the city owned in Avenue A, between Sixty-third and Sixty-sixth Streets.

Mrs. William Allen, who has been doing charitable work in the Yorkville section, said that she would pledge herself to raise $5,000 of the required $11,000 if Mrs. Astor would help her. This announcement was received with applause.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks spoke on public markets, and Miss Ruth Draper entertained with character sketches.

MISS DU BOIS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Late Dr. R. O. Du Bois to Wed Frederick W. Kobbe.

Mrs. Arthur Mason of 119 East Fifty-seventh Street, announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Helen Jay Du Bois, to Frederick William Kobbe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kobbe of 68 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Miss Du Bois is a daughter of the late Dr. Robert Ogden Du Bois and Mrs. Du Bois, and is a sister of Arthur M. and Robert O. Du Bois.

Mr. Kobbe was graduated from Columbia in 1907 and from the Columbia Law School and is a member of the Union, St. Anthony, and Columbia Clubs. He is a member of the law firm of Masten & Nichols. His sister Miss Olga Kobbe, married Herman Livingston, Jr.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

THEIR WEDDING JUST TOLD.

Miss Lottie Williams and H. H. Van Keuren Wed in Atlantic City Feb. 9.

Miss Lottie Hall Williams of 14 East Sixtieth Street and Herold How Van Keuren, a broker of this city, were married on Feb. 9 in the St. James Episcopal Church, Atlantic City, by the Rev. William H. Blatchford.

The announcement of the marriage has just been made, following the return of Mr. and Mrs. Van Keuren to New York.

Mrs. Van Keuren is a sister of Mrs. William Heye of 46 East Fiftieth Street.

Lieut. Wyeth to Wed Miss Huster.

Lieutenant John Churchill Wyeth of the Fifth Field Artillery, U. S. A., and Miss Frances Louise Huster of 524 West 162d Street, daughter of Frank Huster, are to be married on Friday. Lieutenant Wyeth visited the City Clerk's office yesterday and obtained the marriage license.

He is a son of Colonel Marlborough Wyeth, U. S. A., retired, and was born in Phoenix, Arizona. He is 27 years old, and his bride 20.

Miss Corine Kalmus Weds Today.

The wedding of Miss Corine V. Kalmus, daughter of Mrs. Philip Kalmus of the Hotel Bonta, Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, to Franklin H. Goldsmith of 930 St. Nicholas Avenue will take place at 12:30 o'clock today at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. A. S. Anspacker will perform the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride's brother-in-law, Milton Fredenheimer, will give her in marriage, and she will be unattended. William Goldsmith will be his brother's best man. A reception will follow the ceremony.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Lahm of 241 West Seventy-sixth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Owens Lahm, to Homer Caffee Brown. Mr. Brown is a member of the class of 1911 at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Franklin Spencer of 235 West Ninetieth Street, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Katherine Spencer, to Philip Worsley Wood of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. The wedding is to take place in Cambridge on March 21.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buttfield of Plainfield, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Buttfield, to Irving Thorburn Bartlett, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bartlett of this city.

Martin-Bearwald Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Frederick L. Martin of 640 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Martin, to Ernest Bearwald of San Francisco. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Williams College Dinner on Friday.

The annual Williams College dinner will be held at the Waldorf on Friday evening, the occasion being the two hundred and second anniversary of the death of the founder of the college, Colonel Ephraim Williams, who died fighting the Indians. Between 600 and 700 Williams alumni are expected to attend.

NOW ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Early Chinese Masterpieces

Collected by

Thomas R. Abbott

A Permanent Resident of Peking
And brought to this country by

Frederick Moore

The well-known Connoisseur

Many very remarkable Pictures by old Chinese Masters, of the highest interest and importance to American Museums and Collectors; wonderful Potteries of the Sung, Tang, and earlier dynasties; rare Porcelains, exquisite pieces of Tapestry, and old Jade, old Lacquer, and old Rugs, the whole forming one of the most interesting Collections ever brought out of China.

Mr. Abbott is a recognized authority on Chinese art and has long been the friend of Mandarins and Nobles who like himself are connoisseurs and collectors.

Now on Exhibition to the Public Sale on the Afternoons of Friday and Saturday, February 16th and 17th. Illustrated Catalogue free to intending buyers.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
Madison Avenue, at Fortieth Street, New York

MERCURY HITS ZERO, BUT QUICKLY RISES

New York Has Coldest Day of the Winter for Fifteen Minutes.

WARMER WEATHER IS NEAR

Ice Jam in the Harbor Makes Navigation Difficult—500 Cared For in City Lodging House.

For the first time this Winter zero weather hit New York yesterday. The mercury stayed at that point for only fifteen minutes, however, and cloudy and warmer, with possible snow flurries, is the prediction for today. Snow began falling shortly before midnight.

It was 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning when the mercury in the Weather Bureau thermometer at the top of the Whitehall Building stood opposite the zero mark. By 8 o'clock it was 2 above, and for the next six hours it rose steadily until it was 22 at 2 o'clock, where it remained until 11 o'clock last night, when it dropped one degree.

Not in many years, river front observers said yesterday, had there been such an ice jam in the harbor as there is now. Buttermilk Channel is full of ice cakes, and the Narrows was a sheet of ice. Around the South Brooklyn piers the ice was from eight inches to a foot thick. Eighteen steamships are caught in the jam at the Bush Terminal piers. Two loaded coal barges were stuck in the ice floes in front of the Greenpoint slip of the Twenty-third Street ferry, and the ferry boats were tied up for several hours. The municipal ferries at Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, were from 10 to 15 minutes late after chopping their way through the ice. Tugs were kept busy churning around the fireboat slip at Thirty-ninth Street to prevent the fireboats from becoming frozen in their slips.

Charitable organizations reported increasing demands upon them during the last few days. More than 500 people were cared for Monday night in the Municipal Lodging House, of whom twenty-seven were women and four were children.

Weather officials said that the cold wave extended throughout the North Atlantic and Lake States. Up-State points and the Adirondacks reported the coldest weather of the year. At some points in the Adirondacks the temperature reached 20 degrees below. The lowest temperature was 26 below, at Northfield, N. Y., and 64, at Key West, Fla., was the highest.

There was one death from exposure in this vicinity. George C. Hendrickson, 65 years old, was found frozen a short distance from his home in Babylon, L. I. He had been ill, and a few days ago he escaped from his home and fell into the river, but was rescued. He stole out again early yesterday morning.

FROST KILLS VEGETABLES.

Florida Supply Is Curtailed and High Prices Result.

Housewives whose dinner tables are never complete without side dishes of peas, beans, celery, and lettuce are facing a famine in green vegetables such as New York has not known in many years. Most of these greens are shipped from Florida, where a severe frost within the last week has destroyed more than 80 per cent. of the vegetable crops. At present the supply of vegetables here is so limited and the demand so great that a sharp rise in the prices of these foods has already taken place.

Beans, which brought from $5 to $7 a case wholesale, have advanced within the last week to $10 and $14. Only a week ago the wholesale price for spinach was $2.25 a barrel. Now spinach is $6 a barrel. The frost which caused so much devastation hit Florida about Feb. 1 and lasted five days. Practically all the Florida vegetables above ground were destroyed, and fruit also suffered considerable damage. In some parts of the State the destruction of young trees by the frost put the crop of fruit back two years or more.

Produce dealers here are discouraged over the situation in Florida, having looked forward to a prosperous season.

Social Events.

Mrs. James Byrne is giving a theatre party and small dance at Sherry's tonight.

The second of the series of dances arranged for young married people and débutantes was held last night at the Ritz-Carlton.

The American Oriental Women's Club will hold a musicale this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, 11 East Ninetieth Street.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Winifred Barrett Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Samuel E. Barrett of Chicago, and Leonard Carpenter, son of the late Alfred F. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter of New York and Colorado Springs, Col., which took place on Feb. 3 in Medford, Ore.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Frederik VIII. and Espagne.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of the passengers booked to leave on them are:

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen)—E. Anderson, E. Arnson, Miss H. Arnson, Miss I. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Benson and Miss Benson, Miss Edith and Dorothy Carlson, Robert T. Cole, H. A. Doolittle, United States Consul at Tiflis; M. Dornes, Mrs. G. Dornes, H. Edrich, Mrs. M. J. Gruber, A. G. Heward, Louis B. Haskalovitz, Mr. L. Harris, J. G. Hohne, R. I. Johns, G. A. Johnson, E. Krebs, L. Kattenberg, H. Koester, Mrs. K. Kraus, J. Kyhn, Dr. C. W. Lamme, Mr. and Mrs. V. Lausen, M. Leaf, Mrs. F. Lausen, Miss Lauiner, Count Siegfried R. Leventzau, Countess Susanne R. Leventzau, A. E. Manni, Miss Alice Mydal, Mrs. Kristine Mydal, Miss C. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. C. McNamee, Miss M. Moller, Miss H. M. Olle, F. L. E. Nasman, Miss M. Nielson, Mr. C. and Mrs. A. Osterman, P. Peterson, M. H. van de Ryn, H. Rupp, Miss S. Richardson, Miss E. Richbell, Miss M. Reyman, Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Miss M. von Schack, Jacob Strader, Mrs. Lenore Strader, H. A. Sturges, F. W. Smith, United States Vice Consul at Tiflis; T. Trolle, Mrs. G. Vogel, Miss A. Veaman, Count E. Wachtmeister, J. B. Schoninger, N. Hanson, Mrs. I Fritze, and Miss H. Gad.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux)—Alexander Dungen-Bungener, Miss Louise Barras, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome S. Blum, H. C. Blote, George Bailhe, Francois Bernard, J. Cohade, Miss Helen Chase, C. Coan, H. C. Condit, Frank de Palezieux Falconnset, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Goetze, Charles G. Greenhalge, C. D. Griesemer, Dr. Hello Lobo, C. H. Leflot, Miss Helene de Laville, Lieutenant Nijegaard, Mr. de Neuflize, Philip Ortiz, Ludwig Pedersen, Mrs. H. Reace, Charles de Revensky, Albert Sachs, Mrs. Sewall, Miss Ruth H. Whidden, Vicente Regueira, Vicenzo Santo.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LACONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. K. Brown, P. Fletcher, Mrs. B. Graham, Miss E. H. Howson, Mrs. A. S. Murray, Miss I. S. Murray, W. L. Owen, Miss E. H. Shannon, Miss E. M. Brooks, Percy Carr, J. Forster, J. Garside, Mrs W. Griffin, Miss E. Harris, Mrs. A. Jenkins, H. O. Jones, Miss H. Kartzonakis, Miss R. Kitsellis, A. Kronen, Miss M. Lennox, Miss M. Matthews, Miss C. Moffit, A. I. Rogers, S. Routledge, T. C. Shea, A. Simpson, Mrs. M. Simpson, Miss Z. Simpson, Miss S. Simpson, N. R. Simpson, and Miss K. C. Weston.

ANCONIA, (London.)—Mrs. E. L. Leech, Cyril Leech, Masters E. and L. Leech, Mrs. Emeline MacGowan, A. Pendleton, and H. de Ridder.

Tourists for West Indies.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Santa Marta for Kingston are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Adams, Mrs. F. Beard, N. Benedict, W. Brice, J. W. Clark, Miss C. Colder, Dr. F. S. Delong, Miss A. Donnelly, A. Gilbert, Miss E. Gunner, R. Harman, Miss S. A. Knapp, E. D. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. McGrath, E. A. Norman, Miss M. E. and L. De Pindray, A. Schaff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thompson, J. G. Worth, and D. M. Wislon.

Bishop Cleland K. Nelson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Bishop Cleland Kinloch Nelson of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta died at his home here tonight. He was born in 1852 near Cobham, Va., and after serving as rector in Germantown, Penn., and in South Bethlehem, Penn., was consecrated in 1892 as Bishop of Georgia.

"CIVILIZATION A FAILURE."

Dr. Parkhurst's Conviction After 40 Years in the Ministry.

"Our civilization, broadly considered, is a dead failure," was one of the statements made last night by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst at the annual meeting of the Congregational Church Extension Society of Manhattan and Brooklyn at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He wanted, he said, to take the opportunity to express some matured convictions of forty years in the ministry.

"There is no spot in the page of history so black as the blot that has just recently been dropped upon it," he continued. "Our civilization is brilliant, but it is unholy. The fruits of our civilization, such as intelligence, discoveries, inventions of all kinds have been among the most efficient contributions to the brutalities of the last two years.

"Our hope is not in our schools. Our schools foster intellect, but they do not breed goodness. Within three weeks I heard the President of our City Board of Education acknowledge that our public school teachers are not selected with a view to their being character builders, and are employed without it being known whether they are fitted to undertake such service or not.

"And now two men who, so far as I have been able to learn, are distinguished for nothing but their intellectuality have undertaken to reconstruct our nation's school system and in a way that is very alarming to many who believe that there are values besides those which exist in things which can be touched, and that life proper consists in a great deal besides earning a living and the ability to go from the cradle to the grave without danger of passing through the poorhouse and being buried in the Potter's Field. We are not objecting to brains, but that does not furnish the basis on which can be raised a structure of undivided social or national security.

"The current ebullition of the patriotic spirit is wonderful and from one point of view is most encouraging, but it is purely the outcome of our humanism. The world will continue to be a fighting world until it is a better world, and when it is a matter of fighting the nation with the weakest military equipment will be the victim of a disastrous liability."

The Rev. Dr. William H. Kephart, pastor of the North Congregational Church of 143d Street, Manhattan presided. It was decided to raise $20,000 for the work of next year.

Dr. Edward Woodbridge Avery.

Dr. Edward Woodbridge Avery, for thirty years a prominent physician in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 16 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Dr. Avery was in his seventy-seventh year and was born at Clinton, N. Y., a son of Professor Charles Avery of Hamilton College. After graduating from Hamilton College he studied the New York Homeopathic Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from the latter institution in 1866. During the civil war he became an assistant-surgeon in the United States Navy, and later a surgeon in the army. Dr. Avery enlisted as a surgeon in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war and was with the troops when they entered Paris. Dr. Avery was the founder of the old Central Homeopathic Dispensary. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and of the New York State Homeopathic Society, and senior member of the Kings County Homeopathic Society.

Obituary Notes.

DE WITT STAFFORD, a lawyer, and the last surviving member of the old firm of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, of this city and Staten Island, died on Monday at his home, 312 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

DR. L. M. SHEPHERD, 45 years old, a physician of Trenton, N. J., died at his home last night.

Mrs. MARTHA LUMPKIN COMPTON, after whom the City of Atlanta was twice named, died at her home in Decatur, Ga., last night, aged 90 years. In 1844 the village, now called Atlanta, was named Marthasville in her honor. Four years later it was named Atlanta after the nickname of "Atalanta," which Mrs. Compton's father, Ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin, had given to her.

FREDERICK W. WHITE, for twenty years dramatic critic of The Denver (Col.) Post, died Sunday night in that city.

CHARLES WATERBURY, formerly of the firm of Waterbury & Riley, decorators, of this city, died on Monday at the home of his niece, Mrs. Guy T. Whitney, in Mount Vernon, in his sixty-fourth year.

GEORGE BARTELS, a hotel proprietor and formerly in the theatrical business, died on Monday in his home in New Rochelle in his fifty-second year.

RICHARD S. SUHL, who was appointed Prosecutor of Hunterdon County, N. J., by Woodrow Wilson when he was Governor, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Flemington, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

THOMAS T. WATSON of Wayne, Penn., formerly manager in Brazil and Argentina for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with which he was connected for thirty-five years, died on Monday in Pinehurst, N. C.

Mrs. MARION WOLCOTT GREEN, widow of Walter K. Green, died on Monday at her home in West Brighton, S. I., in her eighty-seventh year. She was Chaplain of the Staten Island Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. PAULINE A. DURANT, widow of Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College, died on Monday at Wellesley, Mass., in her eighty-sixth year.

LAWRENCE PRICE of Lansing, Mich., Democratic nominee for United States Senator at the last election, died on Monday at his home in Boston.

RALPH STUART, Minister of Finance in the Provincial Cabinet, died suddenly Monday at his home in Victoria, B. C., in his fifty-ninth year. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and went out to British Columbia as a miner in 1892.

CHARLES P. CHASE, former President of the Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the Connecticut Waterways Association, and Springfield Board of Trade, died in his home in Springfield yesterday.

JOHN JAY NESTELL, one of President Lincoln's bodyguard when his body lay in state in City Hall, died on the eve of Lincoln's Birthday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

GEORGE D. MATTHEWS, a coal dealer, died at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his twenty-fifth year.

HENRY S. FORREST of Schenectady, who was elected to Congress from the Albany-Schenectady district in 1898, died this morning at his home in Schenectady. Mr. De Forest was the Republican candidate for Representative from the Thirtieth District in the last election, but was defeated by Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady.

EDGAR A. SAMMIS, a feed merchant of Huntington, L. I., died in the Huntington Hospital on Monday from injuries which he received when he was struck by an automobile last week. He was in his fifty-third year.

LEOPOLD WEIL, 65 years old, formerly in the wholesale butcher business, is dead at his home, 657 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France.

FRANK DE MOTT, a retired builder of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter in Glen Ridge, N. J. He was in his sixtieth year.

Mrs. WILHELMINA TRENKMANN, widow of August Trenkmann, a manufacturer of tortoise shell articles in Manhattan, died at her home, 257 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, on Sunday, in her fifty-sixth year.

ERNEST W. SCHMIDT of 1,181 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, employed in the mortgage department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died at Loomis, N. Y., on Sunday, aged 38 years. He was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was born in South Manchester, Conn., where the interment will be made.

WILLIAM FERRIS, 77 years old, a retired shoe merchant of Manhattan, died at his home, 440 First Street, South Brooklyn, on Monday.

TIMOTHY MOTT, a member of an old Long Island family and formerly for many years in the oyster business in Glenwood, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on last Saturday after an operation. He was 67 years old.

WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM, a former First Assistant Deputy Sheriff of Kings County and for many years prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his residence, 26 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, from paralysis. Mr. Cunningham was born in that borough sixty years ago. He was a bachelor.

WILLIAM JONES, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

CHARLES RICHARDS, Jr., of Arlington, N. J., an assistant gauger in the New York Custom House, died on Monday in the New Jersey State Hospital at Morristown, N. J., in his fortieth year.

ANDREW E. McCARRICK of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday in St. Mary's Hospital in Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM HARRIS, a jeweler of Dover, N. J., for forty-three years, died yesterday at his home there, in his eighty-third year.

JAMES WILLIS, a farmer, died yesterday at his home in Waterford, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year.

EDWARD CODY, formerly a Freeholder of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J.

FRANKLIN R. NASH, a retired stone contractor, died on Sunday at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., in his fifty-seventh year.

JOHN McMULLEN, a resident of Woodside, L. I., for fifty years, died on Monday at his home there.

COLD FRUSTRATES DIVER.

His Hands Numb and Oxygen Cut Off, Barry Signals for Help.

The large group of shivering spectators which saw Tom Barry of 116 West Forty-fifth Street, one of the divers who succeeded in raising the American submarine F-4 in Honolulu Harbor, attempt to cross the Hudson River under water from the foot of 138th Street yesterday afternoon, held their breath when Barry, shortly after he had descended from the pier, signaled by tugging a life line that something had gone wrong. Barry had recently taken submarine pictures for a motion picture company, and wished, besides demonstrating a new "self-contained" diving suit, to show the ease with which an enemy could destroy shipping in the harbor by the use of the suit. He carried a dummy mine.

He had not, however, taken into consideration the temperature of the icy water, and suddenly those who watched saw him come to the surface flat on his back with the suit, which weighed 175 pounds, inflated. Efforts were made by helpers in a boat to pull him out of the water. One of the men opened the helmet-plate to give him air. This, however, only deflated the suit and Barry commenced to sink. He had not wholly lost consciousness, but clutched wildly, and finally seized the end of the rowboat. At the Fulton Motor Boat Clubhouse he was attended by Dr. Frederick Messer of 784 Dawson Street. Barry explained that his hands had become so numb from the cold that he could not reach the key to his oxygen tank.

AMEND FEDERATION BILL.

Jewish Charities Measure Modified to Permit Independent Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—After a conference between Louis Marshall, counsel for the Jewish Federation of New York, and Aaron J. Levy and Gustave Hartmann representing the Council of Jewish Institutions, certain amendments to Assemblyman Ellenbogen's bill incorporating the federation were agreed upon which will limit the power of the federation over individual members. These amendments were incorporated in the bill at a meeting of the Assembly Judiciary Committee today.

According to Mr. Ellenbogen, the amendments affect merely the phraseology of the bill. The bill, in its amended form, declares specifically that the federation shall not prohibit independent charity work on the part of societies which may join it.

American Ambulance Benefit Today

The Junior Committee of the American Ambulance will hold an entertainment this afternoon at the Plaza for the support of the hospital. The Washington Square Players are to appear in two new one-act plays, and Michio Itow is to give folk and sword dances of Japan. The Chinese Dance, first given by the Junior League, will also be included upon the program. Among the society girls who will sell programs will be the Misses Maud Kahn, Flora Whitney, Leslie Murray, Carol Harriman, Angelica S. Brown, and members of the committee. Tickets may be purchased at the door.

Prof. Arnold V. Stubenrauch.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 13.—Professor Arnold Valentine Stubenrauch, pomologist of the University of California, and formerly connected with the United States Agricultural Department, died at his home here today, in his forty-seventh year. He was noted for his work in the cold storage and marketing of fruits. Professor Stubenrauch was born in New Orleans, La. He joined the University of California in 1901, and remained at the university until his death, with the exception of four years spent in the Government employ.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JOHNSON.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Feb. 13, 1917, at 45 East 82d St., a daughter.

Married.

NORTON-SCULLY.—Miss Clementine Garrison Rees announces the postponement of the marriage of her niece, Miss Virginia Rees Scully, to Chester Hinman Norton, owing to the illness of Miss Scully.

VAN KEUREN—WILLIAMS.—Feb. 9, 1917, Atlantic City, N. J., St. James Episcopal Church, by the Rev. William H. Blatchford, Lottie Hall Williams and Harold How Van Keuren.

YOUNG—RAYNOR.—Anna L. Raynor to William C. Young of Buffalo, Feb. 12, 1917.

Newark.

MOLL—HEATH.—Feb. 11, Edna M. Heath to Henry J. Moll.

Died.

AVERY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1917, Edward W. Avery, M. D., in his 77th year. Funeral private, at his late residence, 16 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 15, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BEEBE.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 11th, 1917, after a short illness of pneumonia, Frederick Edgar Beebe, in his 36th year, only son of Walter H. and the late Louisa Booth Edgar. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of the family.

BLAUVELT.—Feb. 13, at his late residence, 537 Magie St., Elizabeth, N. J., Archibald Stewart Taylor Blauvelt, aged 39 years.

BOUCHELLE.—Mary Ennes, suddenly, of pneumonia, Feb. 13, wife of the late William T. Bouchelle and daughter of the late Ann Eliza and Augustus P. Woodruff. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAPRON.—Suddenly on Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 11th, Cyrus Kemper, son of the late Rev. Alexander Capron. Funeral services at Grace Church, Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 14th, at 12 o'clock.

CHESTER.—In San Mateo, Fla., Feb. 7, Jane P. Chester, widow of Colonel George F. Chester and daughter of the late William H. Winthrop, Esq., of New London, Conn. New London papers please copy.

CHURCH.—At his late residence, 397 West End Ave., on Feb. 12, 1917, John Adams Church, in his 74th year. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Ave. and 81st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 12:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CHURCH.—The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York announces with regret the death on Feb. 12, 1917, of John Adams Church, a member by right of descent from Richard Warren.

FREDERICK CHANDLER SEABURY, Governor.

ELIPHALET BRADFORD TERRY, Secretary.

CLARK.—At her residence, Yonkers, N. Y., in her 100th year, Sarah Conklin Clark, widow of John K. Clark. Funeral at 62 Waring Place, Yonkers, Thursday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M. Interment at Tappan Cemetery, New York.

CLAYTON.—Estelle, (Cooper.) Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Bldg.,) Thursday morning, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DEUTSCH.—Esther, (nee London,) beloved wife of William, on Feb. 12. Funeral from her late residence, 142 Bergen Av., Jamaica, L. I., Wednesday, 12 o'clock. Interment at the Erste Ungarische K. U. Verein, Union Field Cemetery. Asheville, N. C., papers please copy.

DYER.—Katharine C., daughter of the late John and Ann E. Dyer, and beloved sister of the Rev. John J. Dyer, Martin C., Thomas B., and Frances A. Dyer. Funeral from her late residence, 2,963 Decatur Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

GEARY.—Martin J. Funeral from John J. Fox's chapel, 1,906 Bathgate Av., Thursday, 2:30 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Jack, son of Alida and the late J. H. Graham, Jr., beloved husband of Victoria Norellus, aged 29 years. Funeral private, from late residence, 815 Crescent St., Astoria, L. I.

HADLEY.—Wilbur R., husband of Margaret V. Hadley. Funeral services at J. J. Fox Chapel, 1,906 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, Feb. 15, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HANSEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Jasper P. Hansen, aged 54 years. Funeral Thursday at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 2,567 Decatur Av., Fordham. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HARRIS.—At Dover, N. J., Feb. 13, 1917, William Harris, in his 82d year. Funeral Friday, 2:30 P. M., Feb. 16, 1917.

HAYMAN.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow, Al Hayman, on Feb. 10, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.
HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Sec.

HERDMAN.—Feb. 13, 1917, Mary Elnora, wife of Lyman Herdman, in her 77th year. Services at the home of her son-in-law, H. Elmer Geary, 66 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 15, at 8:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D., L. & W. R. R., at 7:40 P. M., for Brick Church station.

IDE.—On Monday, Feb. 12, at his residence, 1,128 Madison Av., George Elmore Ide, Rear Admiral, retired, U. S. N. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 10 A. M. Interment at Rye, N. Y. Washington (D. C.) and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

IVES.—Suddenly, Feb. 11, at her residence, 90 Morningside Drive, S. Anna, wife of Howard Ives, daughter of the late George W. and Sarah L. Wylie. Funeral private.

LEEFE.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, Charles S. Leefe, in his 74th year. Family services will be held on Thursday, Feb. 15, at the funeral chapel of Dufford & Vandervoort, 271 Main St., Paterson, N. J., and public service at the First Reformed Church, Ridgewood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M.

LEVY.—Feb. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. William Arthur Levy, (nee Beatrice Bunner,) 65 Fort Washington Av., a son.

MacLENNAN.—Mrs. John MacLennan, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, at her home, 482 Mott Av. Funeral notice later.

MEYER.—On Feb. 12, Roeschen, widow of Jacob Meyer and mother of Mrs. Helen Wineburgh and Edward and Isaac L. Meyer. Funeral from her late residence, 235 West 103d St., Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M. Washington Cemetery.

MORGAN.—Alfred Hamilton Morgan, beloved husband of the late Genevieve Gillespie, at his residence, 189 West 80th St. Funeral private.

MORSE.—Tuesday, Feb. 13, Frances E. Trask, wife of Horace J. Morse, at 820 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

NOYES.—On Feb. 10, at her residence, 366 Summit Av., St. Paul, Minn., Helen A., widow of Daniel Rogers Noyes and daughter of the late Winthrop Sargent Gilman of New York. Funeral service at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., New York City, on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

ONDERDONK.—On Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Prior, son of Dr. Thomas Williams and the late Julia Prior Onderdonk. Funeral private.

PETERS.—On Feb. 13, George W. Peters of 178 Park Av., Leonia, N. J., son of Daniel M. Leo and Phillipa Peters of Lebanon, Penn. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

PHILIP.—On Monday, Feb. 12, 1917, at his home, Westfield, N. J., Louis B. Philip, in the 68th year of his age, after a brief illness. Services at his late home, 327 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. Omit flowers.

PHILIPPI.—Dr. E., suddenly on Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917, at his home, Crawley Court, near Winchester, England, in his 71st year.

REID.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1917, Sarah A., widow of Thomas Read of Brooklyn, in her 87th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Demarest, 164 Fulton Av., Hempstead, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, upon arrival of Long Island Railroad train leaving Flatbush Av., 10 o'clock A. M.

RICKING.—Marie I., on Feb. 12, 1917. Funeral services at the home of Mrs. Walter E. Melee, 182 Columbus Av., on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CAN HOLD MEETING

Vice Chancellor Lane, in Newark, Modifies the Order Restraining Corporation.

"LEGAL FRAUD" HINTED AT

Robert H. McCarter, for Stockholders, Says Schwab and Other Directors Are Syndicate Members.

Vice Chancellor Lane, in the Chancery Court in Newark, yesterday modified a restraining order so that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation can hold its annual meeting today. The restraining order was obtained by certain stockholders who objected to the proposal to increase the concern's capital from $30,000,000 to $75,000,000. Through the modification of the order the vote on the increase is permitted. Further argument on other phases of the case will be heard next Saturday at Trenton, N. J.

During his argument yesterday Robert H. McCarter, of counsel for the complainant stockholders, referred to the fact that four of the Directors of the Steel Corporation — Charles M. Schwab, George W. Sheldon, Allan F. Ryan, and Pliny Fisk—were members of the syndicate formed by the bankers to distribute $15,000,000 of the Class B stock. Mr. McCarter asserted that it was unlawful to take part in any contract or agreement for profit without knowledge of the stockholders. He added that there were things which the court daily declared as legal fraud, and, while he would be the last one to say anything against Mr. Schwab, that is what he would be guilty of if the plan went through, as he was a Director and a member of the syndicate. The attorney also said that he would not want to accuse Mr. Schwab of doing anything wrong knowingly.

John R. Hardin for the corporation argued that through the proposed plan the maximum of Mr. Schwab's profit would be $30,000; that of Mr. Sheldon and his company $8,000; Mr. Ryan and his company $1,500, and Mr. Fisk and his concern $4,000.

At the offices of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in this city it was announced yesterday that the corporation was in receipt of a large number of proxies from both classes of holders of stock approving the plan to increase the capital to $75,000,000.

French Serges Lead the Demand.

French serges continue to head the list of best sellers in secondary dress goods circles, and if the demand keeps up much longer at its present rate there is a chance that a serious shortage of them will develop before the season is over. Poplins are also in demand, while in the lighter goods there is a nice call from all quarters for plain and fancy mohairs. Orders for the lighter weights of fancy sports coatings also continue to come in well.

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The Holmhurst — Central; Near Beach, Henry Darnell

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THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
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SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Avenue, near Beach.
Open all year. Capacity 250. Winter rates.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL
Wernersville, Pa. Always Open.

TRADE WITH JAPAN NOW $291,000,000

Empire's Development of Cotton Manufactures Eliminates Our Cloth Trade with China.

TRADE BALANCE AGAINST US

Reaches $73,000,000, Although America's Exports Increase 136% and Imports 73% in 1916.

Japan, in 1916, rolled up a trade balance against the United States of $73,000,000, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. This was done in a period when trade between the two countries practically doubled. Exports to Japan in the year increased 136 per cent., while the imports here gained 73 per cent. The total value of the trade both ways in 1916 was $291,000,000, against $154,000,000 in 1913, the former high-record year.

The trade with all Asia showed very large gains in 1916, the exports to that continent, (except the $186,000,000 sent to Asiatic Russia for transfer thence to Russia in Europe,) was $721,000,000 in 1916, against $411,000,000 in 1915, and $365,000,000 in 1914, while the imports from Asia were $517,000,000, against $306,000,000 in 1915. The greatest growth, however, in American-Asiatic trade was with Japan, to which the exports of 1916 were $103,000,000, against $46,000,000 in 1915, and $42,000,000 in 1914. The imports from Japan in 1916 aggregated $182,000,000, against $108,000,000 in 1915, and $106,000,000 in 1914.

The bank's compilation showed that Japan's development of the cotton manufacturing industry had in the short space of three years practically eliminated the United States as an exporter of cotton cloths to China. Japan's exports of cotton manufactures increased rapidly, having been $76,000,000 in the eleven months of 1916 for which statistics were available, against $54,000,000 in the same months of 1915 and $37,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1914. About 60 per cent. of Japan's exports of cotton manufactures go to China, to which American exports of cotton cloths in 1916 fell to less than $200,000, against $8,013,194 in 1913. Of the raw cotton used by Japan, about 25 per cent. comes from the United States, and the remainder chiefly from India.

Commenting upon the year's foreign trade between the United States and Japan, the bank said:

"Manufacturing material forms by far the largest part of the exchanges between the two countries. Raw cotton formed, in fact, nearly one-half of our exports to Japan, while raw silk formed nearly two-thirds of our imports from that country. In fact, the United States took a very large proportion of Japan's available silk in 1916, her official figures showing that of her total raw silk exports, amounting to $120,000,000 in the eleven months ending with November, 1916, no less than $100,000,000 worth was sent to the United States. Other important articles forming the trade between the two countries were about $2,000,000 worth of pig copper, sent from Japan to the United States; $6,000,000 worth of tea, $6,000,000 worth of silk fabrics, and over $5,000,000 worth of soya bean oil. On our side exports to Japan, other than cotton, included over $1,000,000 worth of structual iron and steel; $2,500,000 worth of tin plates, over $1,000,000 worth of pipes and fittings, nearly $2,000,000 worth of sole leather, $2,000,000 worth of illuminating oil, and nearly $1,000,000 worth of gasoline, and considerable quantities of bar iron and steel.

"This new demand of Japan upon the United States for manufacturing materials is a result of the very great increase in the manufacturing industry of that country since the war, and especially in 1916. The whole orient has apparently found Japan its most convenient source of supply for manufactures and her exports to Asia as a whole in the eleven months ending with November amounted to $225,000,000, against $154,000,000 in 1915, and $126,000,000 in 1914."

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost only 80 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

Failure in his studies will shake his confidence in himself and make him less fitted mentally and morally to enter the larger struggle. Let us teach him to CONCENTRATE, as we have many boys and girls who had been unsuccessful at "large class" schools. The Clark Method of constant individual encouragement and examination by teachers who KNOW their subjects and who teach almost wholly without text books, engenders quiet, concentrated effort on the part of the student. A long record of remarkable results has established the great value of Clark methods for either the "slow," normal or brilliant student. Glance over the following

TYPICAL CLARK-CONCENTRATION SUCCESS

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	50	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for 9 months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board recently in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition	60	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	66
Elementary German	63	Chemistry	60
Advanced German	60	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Plane Geometry	67	*Advanced Latin Composition	75

*For Harvard.

Details of above and many similar cases shown on request. WRITE for Booklet. 'Phone Columbus 744. CALL between 10 and 12 or 2 and 5.

The 2nd Series of ten lectures on APPLIED CONCENTRATION, of interest to professional and business men, will be given in the State Apartment of the WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL every Thursday evening beginning Thursday, February 8th, at 8 P. M.

The Clark School for Concentration
FOR BOYS FOR GIRLS
BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS
Boys' School and Main Office, 72nd St. and West End Avenue.
Girls' School, 75th St. and West End Avenue.

Apply Now for Next Year

THERE will be so few vacancies in this school at the start of the Season 1917-18 that we are opening our lists to applicants some months in advance of our usual custom.

This is due to the fact that last year many applications were made too late to receive the consideration they deserved. This naturally we desire to avoid by offering full opportunity at an early date to all interested parents.

The School Booklet will be sent on request.

Horace Mann School for Boys
The School for College Preparation
Virgil Prettyman *Headmaster* West 246 St. Near Broadway

Y. W. C. A.
Day and Evening classes in Stenography and Typewriting, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cooking, Costume Sketching, English, French, Spanish, Art, Elocution, Gymnasium, etc.
Send for circular, 76 West 124th Street.

CONCORDIA SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.
Accounting, Business Law, Commerce, Spanish.
62 Broadway, New York City.

N. Y. Electrical School 127 W. 17th St. Tel. 2625 Chelsea

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions
Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue

ELOCUTION Dancing. Adults, Children. Teachers.
Miss Guest, Metropolitan Opera House.

Spanish teacher, refined gentleman, all references; lessons, visiting; quick, sure advance. Try and write B 89 Times.

WAGE CONTRACT FAVORED.

Critics of Straus Plan Suggest Ways of Preventing Strikes.

Presentation of opinions and suggestions concerning the plan of Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, to avert strikes on the railroads in this city, was continued yesterday at 120 Broadway. Those who were heard were Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, Everett P. Wheeler, representing the Committee on Industrial Arbitration of the Reform Club; Miss Florence Kelley and Miss Pauline Goldmark of the National Consumers' League; E. C. Hill, former Chairman of the Trenton (N. J.) Board of Trade, and John A. Fitch of the staff of The Survey.

"The public interest requires that the employes of a public service corporation should be employed under the terms of a contract," said Mr. Lewis, "which contains all the protection that the public interest requires, and that shall prevent an interruption of the service of that corporation. Today we are in a position where perhaps one man, certainly four men, can absolutely shut off the supply of milk and vegetables, and flour and grain, and everything else that is required for humaan consumption in this city, perhaps on two days' notice, and we sit idly by."

Mr. Wheeler said it was the duty of the Government to protect every citizen in the reasonable exercise of his rights, and to prevent his infringing the rights of others.

Referring to the speech of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Wheeler said that if Mr. Gompers and his associates should undertake to defy the law they would find it too strong for them, as Eugene V. Debs did in 1894.

"There are presumably more strikes because of difficulties as to hours than any other single cause," said Miss Kelley, "and if we can have the long deferred decision with regard to the power of the State to regulate the working hours of adult men, and the decision in the Adamson case, we shall know whether or not it will be possible to remove the greater proportion of strikes without ever going so far as to deprive great bodies of men of the right to strike."

Miss Goldmark agreed with Miss Kelley and Mr. Hill and Mr. Fitch favored the plan, with some changes which they suggested.

It Is Not Necessary to Treat.

Apropos of the contention of a local wholesaler, that there are still many buyers who often put their treatment by sellers above their duty to their stores, it was said by a local manufacturer yesterday that that sort of a thing can easily be stopped. "I do not treat buyers for two reasons," he said. "The first reason is that I make it a matter of principle not to, and the second is that I am determined to let the prices and quality of my goods build my business instead of toadying. Sometimes it is hard to stick to my rule, but I do it. One of the hardest times is when buyers come in just around the lunch hour and have not had a chance to go through the whole line before hunger overcomes interest in the goods. I could make sure of the buyers' returning by standing treat for lunch, but I prefer to let them come back of their own accord. Some do, and some don't. But when a buyer does come back in a case like that I know I have an account that will stick."

Another Burlap Ship Torpedoed.

The most interesting thing that happened in the local burlap market yesterday was the receipt of cables telling of the torpedoing of the steamer Roanoke, which was bound for this port from Dundee with a cargo composed of many varieties of jute goods. According to the report received here, the ship remained afloat long enough to be beached, but it was a matter of conjecture as to how much of her cargo would be seriously damaged by water or otherwise. The cargo was said to include wide burlaps for backing linoleums, a quantity of 40-inch lightweight goods, and many specialties. The demand here was fairly active yesterday from all accounts, principally for goods to arrive in about thirty days. Business was done on a carload basis at 8.50 cents for eight-ounce 40s, with bids of 9.50 cents refused for 10½-ounce goods of the same width.

Dress Goods Deliveries Slow.

Deliveries on Spring dress goods are not all that the garment trade desires. The mills are facing a number of difficulties that hold up their production. As far as fabrics are concerned, there appears to be no uncertain factor in the present situation. In colors, however, there is not the same agreement. Some dress goods buyers sense a coming change. This is indicated in the orders being received for shades other than those of the sport variety. Rose, gold, and apple green still remain in high favor, but there are inquiries coming in more frequently now for tan, beige, and copenhagen. An active demand exists for Fall dress goods.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, all shades, at a price. We pay spot cash. Also poplin and all other Spring materials; quantity no object. Rentner & Holtzer, 6 West 32d St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or Forstmann Huffmann in all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

BUTCHER LINEN.—Manufacturer open for 25 cases at 8c. Schwartz Bros., 573 Broadway.

CLOTH.—Open for Coxes & Schreiber 215 black and white check or similar cloth for cash. W 45 Times.

COATS.—Jobber desires novelties in girls' and flapper size coats. Call afternoons all week, 11th floor, 1,230 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants', intermediate, and children's Fall coats. 40 West 22d, 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders children's silk coats all week. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 4th floor, 12 East 33d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for latest models. Eisen & Son, 122 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

CRASH.—Amory Browne crash; will pay spot cash, any quantity. Gram. 4496.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on street, afternoon, sport, and serge coat dresses of the better kind will look at samples daily, 9 to 5. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on sport dresses, with or without samples. Underselling Waist Company, 118 West 22d. Phone Chelsea 1896.

DRESSES.—Contractors on children's dresses; large quantities white and colored. W 62 Times.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.—Jobs, any quantities, for cash; will also advance cash for stock. Hirsch & Eckstein, 49 Lispenard.

NAVY.—Exchange 6301 navy for copen or buy same. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Crepe de chine and taffeta; will buy all dark and light shades. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

POPLIN.—Open for poplin and gaberdine in tan, Copen., and apple green. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN.—We are open for American poplin in high shades only. Fitwell Cloak Co., 45 West 29th. Farragut 9892.

POPLINS.—Open for fifty pieces black. Levenson & Satz, Madison Square 1266.

POPLINS, copen 90610, or others; also exchange navy for copen. Greeley 4371.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber will look at suits and coats from 8:30 to 4 P. M. 1,133 Broadway, Room 803.

SUITS.—Looking at suits every morning between 9 and 12. 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy quantity, all colors. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th.

WOOLENS.—Open for any quantity of tweeds and mixtures. Harris Raincoat Co., Farr. 9090.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICANS, 0300, 0306-K 15007; Wilson & Lawrence; Cox & Schreiber mixtures; black taffetas at opening prices. Farragut 3294.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—100 dozen to close out at a sacrifice. Universal Novelty Works, 147-West 23d St.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly green, gray, tan, Copen., rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

BUTTONS.—500,000 gross, small and large lots, twenty cents on dollar; also braids. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard.

CHINCHILLAS, white, good quality, 3-4 and 6-4; reasonable. Greeley 4379.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 25th.

COATS.—To the trade; get what's coming to you during the opening week of Feb. 13; plush coats sold formerly at $22.50, now $12.50; plush coats sold formerly for $27.50, now $15.50; plush coats sold formerly $16.50, now $11.50; every coat guaranteed seal plush 48 inches long, fur and beaver trimmed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Mr. Hutner expresses his appreciation to the 125 resident buyers who called on us yesterday. To the other buyers, he hopes that they will all call on us before the end of the week. You will then realize what F. Hutner & Co. can do for you in Spring coats and suits. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th St.

COATS.—To those buyers that we were unable to serve on account of the large number of callers, we have added more salesmen and hope you will call on us before the end of the week for your Spring coats and suits. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th St.

COATS.—You are hereby summoned to put aside all other business and appear at the showroom of F. Hutner & Co., to attend the opening of the Spring season, week of Feb. 13th. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th St.

COATS.—$7.90 buys the best Spring velour coat on the market; have broadcloth and velour Winter coats; best sellers of season. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; urulamb and metalam coats exceptionally cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS for jobbers; infants', children's coats for Fall ready. Levitan Bros., & Zarkowes, 61 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 2064.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS. — Call for our $5.75 American wool poplin coats, 45 long; jobs on hand. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk, plush coats, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS—for this week only—every sport coat in the house, $1.90 each. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour, high shades, to close out; also mannish suits. Horowitz & Scham, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Poplins, velours only; right priced; see us. 54 West 21st, Cohen Bros.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS, 32 and 36 inches; jobs, high colors, close out, cheap; also 9,000, all colors. C. H. 70 Times.

CREAM Storm Serges.—Close out 50 and 54 inch cheap. Ritter Brothers.

DRESSES.—White, children's and misses'; novelties, for immediate delivery; also jobs to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES. — Silk and serge, from $6.75 to $18, in stock, for immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Close out serge, taffeta, Georgette combination Spring merchandise. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, serge, taffeta, Georgette, for immediate delivery; reduced prices. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—200 serges; also 200 silk, to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Sample Georgette and taffeta to close out. David Ratner, 10 West 18th.

FRENCH SERGES, Amoskeag 6122; Whitmans 104; American 0936; all colors. Greeley 4376.

GABERDINES and Poirets, all colors; reasonable; serges 4002 and 7614. Greeley 4378.

GABARDINES and serges, all grades. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th St. Farr. 2050.

GEORGETTES dyed in quantities at 6½c. Eagle Dye Works, 116 West 31st.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh; good quality. W 60 Times.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Best quality wool, new shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Spring 4442.

LININGS.—Silks and mercerized sateen linings, 25,000 yards; special printed stripes suitable for ladies' suit lining, bathing suit trimming, etc. Will sacrifice below market value. Telephone L. B. Jones, 1396 Gramercy; 902 Broadway.

POPLINS.—Heavy silk poplins, 40 inches, staple colors; 90c. net; bargain. Greeley 4377.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

SERGES for sale; Amer. serges, 90808-0936; Juilliards, 54274; Wm. Whitman's, 9; also gaberdine white to close out. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

SERGES.—American, 09050; navy 163; close out at $1.07½. Phone Greeley 6172.

SERGES.—Poiret twills, all qualities and colors. Telephone Farragut 2074.

SHEETS, pillow cases, blankets, bed spreads; immediate delivery. Massan Mfg. Co., 473 Broadway.

SHOES.—Broken lines of women's fine shoes, regular cut. Bloom, 316 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine; silk jersey, (direct from mill,) silk & wool poplins. Henry J. Jackson, 20 E. 20th St. Phone 1407 Gramercy.

SILK-FAISLEY.—All colors; 40c. net. Phone Farragut 9728.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Best sport washable skirts, $7.50 per dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Closing out 1,000 skirts at lowest prices. Schechter Bros., Orchard 2355.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Jobber wanted for manufacturer's outputs. Write Box Z, 432 St. James Building.

SPRING SUITS, poplins, $7.90 up; all shades; immediate delivery; also Spring coats, $4.75 up. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Don't buy your Spring suits until after seeing our wonderful American all wool poplin suits with Persian lining, at $9.75, for immediate delivery. The suits they talk about. Hothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4@4½ per cent. for the best names Saturday, 4½ per cent.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

What the Best "Buy" Is.

Buyers of printcloths who have been casting about for the best "buy" for delivery during the next three or four months, on the basis of present quotations, will have their problem simplified by some calculations made yesterday by a well-known seller of these fabrics. For instance, quoting 38½-inch 64-60s at 6¾c for the deliveries specified, the poundage price figures out at 36.11 cents. Next to this comes 38¾-inch 60-48s, which at 6 cents means 37.50 cents a pound. The third best is 39-inch 56-44s, where the poundage price is 37.95 cents on the basis of 5¾ cents a yard. Narrow, middle-count printcloths are relatively more expensive than the wider ones, for at 5 cents a yard the poundage price of 27-inch 64-60s is 38 cents. The highest staple construction in the market, however, is 39-inch 80 squares, which foots up 40@41 cents a pound at present figures.

Rise in Cotton Helps Prices.

The rise in cotton yesterday did a good deal to help strengthen prices still further in the local gray goods market. Quite a little inquiry was reported, principally for printcloths, but business was limited either by the inability of the mills to supply the deliveries wanted or their unwillingness to accept the prices bid. Among the day's sales were 39-inch 68-72s, which sold at 8 cents for March-April shipment, and 38½-inch 64-60s, which were disposed of at 7 cents for delivery during March. In certain quarters bids of 6¾ cents were refused for these goods for March, April, and May, 7 cents being the asking price. For 39-inch 56-44s 5¾ cents was paid for nearby delivery, while March shipments of 38½-inch 64-56s were sold, presumably from second hands, at 6¾ cents. Not much was said about coarse or fine-yarn goods. Closing first-hand prices on spot printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7c
39-inch, 72-72s	9c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	8c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6½c
39-inch, 56-44s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7½c	27-inch, 64-60s	5c

Fountain Pens to be Stamped.

The Treasury Department has informed Collector Malone that fountain pens must be marked with the country of origin before such goods can be delivered to importers. Certain importations made at this port were not marked at the time of their arrival, and delivery was refused pending a reference of the question to Washington. The tariff law requires all articles "capable" of being marked to indicate the place of production. Assistant Secretary Peters advised the Collector that pens which can be marked without injury to their condition should be marked prior to release. Whether such marking should be die sunk or by stamping or a gummed label was, the Assistant Secretary said, a question of fact to be determined in each instance by the Collector.

Flag-Bordered Handkerchiefs.

One of the best-known wholesale houses in the city reported yesterday that the most active sellers in its handkerchief line, for immediate delivery, are those whose decorations are of a patriotic nature. Right after the breaking of relations with Germany a run on them began, but in the last two or three days it has been so heavy that stocks are rapidly being depleted. One of the most popular sellers is a Japanese silk handkerchief with a continuous flag border about an inch wide, the pattern measuring about an inch and a half in length. This gives a series of flags one by one and one-half inches all around the body of the handkerchief. It is offered in men's, women's, and boys' sizes to job at $1 to $4.25 a dozen, and to retail up to 50 cents each. Another good seller has a Japanese silk body with a red border in which is set, at regular intervals, a shield showing the national colors, the shield being topped by an eagle with arrows in his claws. The call for men's goods in the flag pattern has been particularly heavy.

Open Orders Eliminated.

One of the leading shirt and collar companies has done away with the open order system. The reason given is that it was thought better to have a retailer see a style and order a definite quantity of the goods than to ship him the new designs in his accustomed amounnt. The retailer not only benefits from this by having a surer knowledge of his merchandise, but the company also prevents the friction that sometimes occurs under the open order plan.

Making Over Hats and Dresses.

Manufacturers and retailers who may have dresses and hats on hand they would like to get rid of at fair prices might take a lesson from women who have devised a way to make a new style out of old ones. The trick is to buy some of the new sport ribbons and use them for "fixing over" the hat or dress. A ribbon man said yesterday that quite a demand has developed for ribbons to be used for the purpose described. A white dress, for instance, may be transformed into a sport garment by the simple expedient of adding a sash, banding, or trimmings of the new sport ribbons.

Noakes Now a Real Fur Man.

J. Gordon Noakes, who has created quite a name for himself as the auctioneer of the New York Fur Auction, was yesterday selected to head the soliciting branch of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation at a meeting of the company's Board of Directors. Mr. Noakes will continue to be the auctioneer for the New York sale, but in addition will make regular trips throughout the fur-bearing districts of this country and Canada and keep in touch with all dealers in furs who can make use of the company's facilities of selling furs at public auction. He is a Princeton graduate.

Demand Brisk for Merino Wool.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The wool auction sales were resumed today with offerings of 5,800 bales. The selection was composed of merinos, as the authorities have commandeered all crossbreds. There was a large attendance and the demand was brisk. Prices were firm and unchanged for good clips, while lower grades were irregular.

Just because Rosebud Sport Dresses are low priced, don't—

assume that they lack quality. You'll find among the Rosebud styles at $3.75 to $6.00 many numbers you would expect to buy from a higher priced line.

Rosebud Mfg Company
QUALITY MERCHANDISE ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED
37 West 26th Street - New York

Cutting out the slow sellers will pay you. No skirt on the market sells as quickly as

NEVRSRINK
TRADE MARK
Guaranteed Wash Skirts

Just show the guarantee ticket on each skirt—it tells the tale that makes the sale—and your customer's satisfaction is insured.

Nevrsrink Skirt Co.
15-19 East 26th Street.

Open to Buy
Blue and Black
SERGES
in any quantity
all makes
Also any other woolens in Men's and Women's Wear. Call with samples at any time or send for our woolen buyer.
Elias Surut
ESTABLISHED 1880.
19-21 Greene St.
Telephone 9697-9698 Spring
WE HAVE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY WOOLENS FOR ALL TRADES.

STYLISH COATS STOUTS SUITS
M. GROSS & CO
1182 BROADWAY
Immediate Delivery
DRESSES $8.75 UP
Taffetas, Crepes and the new Stripes.
PHIL. MARK & CO.,
71 W. 23RD. 4414 Gramercy

SKIRTS SPORTS, SILKS, NOVELTIES
Biggest Values in the market because we employ no salesmen and are out of the way of high rents. Judge yourself.
Itzkowitz Bros. 245 7th Ave. Cor. 24th.

For Immediate Delivery
SUITS, $7.75
COATS $3.75
SAFRAN & KREEGER,
19-21 West 24th St.

TODAY'S BEST OFFERING
New Ideas—Quick Sellers
Ladies' Tennis Suits $27 doz. up
Kiddies' Middy Dresses $18 doz.
SHAPIRO BROS.
Showrooms—2 West 33 St., N.Y.

WEDDING DRESSES
Best Styles at Lowest Prices
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
I. FRANK & SONS, 95 5th Ave.

For Real Suit Values
Come and See Our Line.
Cooper & Grapes, 145 W. 28th St.

Partitions for Offices and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ELIAS RESNEK, individually, and as surviving partner of Resnek, Shapiro & Co., manufacturers of clothing, 57

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—L. W. Danielson & Co.; L. W. Danielson, ladies' ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; P. Flanagan, toys; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss G. Tobin, waists; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery; W. T. Tobin, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Mr. Miller, representing; 230 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; H. Winter, men's furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 19 E. 26th.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. N. Kierst, carpets; 1,170 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Bussell & Weston Co.; H. L. Merrill, ready-to-wear; Park Avenue.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks; W. B. Stanton, toys; Prince George; Miss L. Graham, misses' wear; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brower, millinery; 18 West 35th.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Eisenberg & Co.; Charles Herman, house furnishings, china, toys; 1,239 Broadway.

BALTIMORE — Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, Miss L. Hocheimer, cloaks, suits; M. D. Hornig, dress goods, silks; Miss S. Rotaiman, H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Seeberry, dress goods; Grand.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; Mrs. N. B. Clarke, millinery; 1,170 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Joseph Pulitzer, men's, women's, children's wear; Breslin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Brennen Co.; L. Ackerman, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway; Latham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dennin Co. Dept. Stores; Miss B. Agee, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Burch Bros. Co.; A. W. Lucas, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th, Room 901.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; F. S. Davis, silks, dress goods; 479 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, suits, skirts, bathing suits; F. C. Kemball, women's dresses; Miss C. Sweeney, misses' suits; F. A. Fuller, furs; Mr. Keefe, misses' skirts; Mr. Berry, notions; Miss O'Hearn, misses' suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; M. C. J. McCabe, linens, wash goods; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Miss McCrossen, costumes; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss O'Regen, ladies' suits; Miss Thulan, ladies' coats; Miss Hayden, petticoats; basement; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Rathei, infants', children's coats, dresses, petticoats; 116 West 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss E. Magny, waists; F. Smith, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; L. McCrory, laces, trimmings; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; F. O. Densan, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; R. H. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; H. A. Stumpff, carpets; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, blouses; Miss D. A. MacFarland, children's wear; C. W. Benzon, toys; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Flint & Kent—J. W. Gallop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams & Co.; L. J. Wagner, toys; Miss L. Hess, infants', girls' wear; S. H. Butler, pianos; F. G. Brost, lighting fixtures; B. C. Burlingame, linens; J. A. Taylor, laces; 18 W. 35th.

BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; Miss G. Shepard, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CARLISLE, Penn.—Imperial Dept. Store; J. J. Boyd, general merchandise; 353 4th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair, J. Isba, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; Mrs. A. G. Borges, muslin underwear, corsets; F. W. Flynn, jewelry; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. M. Smythe Mdse. Co.; J. E. Parker, cloaks, suits; 141 5th Av.; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; A. J. Frick, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 621 Bway.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss C. Connolley, waists; C. Hanson, athletic goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. M. Williams, women's neckwear; J. J. Davenport, draperies; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; Miss R. Marx, muslin underwear; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO, Ill.—John V. Farwell Co.; Mr. Chambers, children's dresses; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—M. A. Weidelea & Co.; M. A. Weidelea, L. Cohen, furs, skins; Breslin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Catalogue House; R. Martin, flannels, muslins, corsets; 132 West 21st.

CHICAGO — J. Oppenheimer & Co.; G. M. Sachs, notions, laces, gloves, corsets; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Bush, wash goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; J. H. Schoenberg and Mrs. Craton, toys; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy goods; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; B. L. Sloan, dress goods, silks, furn. goods; Grand.

CHICAGO — Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss B. Freak, veilings; neckwear; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. O. Stevens, carpets; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts; Miss K. C. Johnstone, millinery; G. L. Veach, bedding; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—J. L. Aman, upholstery goods; Miss A. Hays, muslin underwear; B. E. Gill, gloves; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; M. Fellner, leather goods; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; F. L. Mandlove, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Mrs. E. O. Schulz, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss M. Wallace, women's wear; 37 W. 26th; Murray Hill.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss A. Wiener, art goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss Bloch, dresses; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Stearn & Co.; A. W. Nack, ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; W. T. Scholler, basement men's furn., hosiery, underwear, general mdse.; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; L. G. Wesselman, housefurnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Pierce, furs; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; F. Harwood, ladies' garments, basement; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; Mr. Kolisky, men's furn. goods, basement; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—The May Co.; E. Gillies, domestics, linens; M. Quay, notions; basement; C. E. Coulton, dry goods; basement; C. E. Elkington, neckwear; 37 West 26th.

CLINTON, Ohio—Meyer-Lindorf Co.; C. O. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Roberts Cloak House; H. L. Roberts, suits, coats; 1,133 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Miss.—S. Loeb & Bro.; J. A. Loeb, general mdse.; Somerset.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. E. Morris, notions, millinery; J. L. Tapp, general merchandise; 1,239 Broadway; Continental.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss Callinan, notions; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Miss M. Tracy, silks; 1,170 Broadway.

CORNING, N. Y.—Cain, Bernkoff Co.; M. Cain, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CRAWFORD, Texas—Baker-Hanna Co.; M. Marx, general mdse.; 395 Broadway.

CYNTHIA, Texas—Reister's Dept. Store; J. H. Reister, coats, suits, dresses; Aberdeen.

DALLAS, Texas—Neiman, Marcus Co.; J. Rothschild, toilet goods; 1,140 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; Miss H. Wolff, muslin, knit underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; Miss O. Millerick, coats, suits, costumes; 1,133 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Emery, Mrs. C. R. Reed, coats, suits, dresses, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; D. V. Davis, domestics, silks, dress goods; Mrs. L. A. Levering, corsets; J. E. Dodd, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—W. F. Heiman & Co.; E. E. Ambrose, cloaks, suits; York.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; J. Dale, furn. goods, hosiery; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; J. P. Shaffer, shoes; 220 5th Av.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala.—S. Mayer & Co.; S. Mayer, ready-to-wear, fancy goods; Belleclaire.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Mrs. S. S. Newman, trunks, bags, dolls; 16 E. 18th.

DENVER—Isbell, Kent, Oaks Co.; R. A. Isbell, dry goods; Flanders.

DENVER—F. W. Hedgecock, dry goods; Murray Hill.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; H. Roberts, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Younker, women's neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; O. Webber, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar; A. H. Schwartz, ribbons, leather goods; 1,133 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, coats, suits; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Miss E. D. Bennett, ladies' wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—D. J. Healy Co.; A. J. Wilson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

DULUTH—I. Freimuth; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio — Wasbutzky, Bros.; H. Wolf, suits; 72 Madison Av.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Ogilvie's; D. M. Ogilvie, general mdse.; D. C. Summers, dry goods; Miss M. Warner, millinery; Continental.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Hertz D. G. Co.; A. Levy, carpets; 233 5th Av.

GALESBURG, Ill.—O. T. Johnson Co.; A. G. Allgrin, housefurn. goods; 404 4th Av.

GALVESTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; S. W. Block, notions; 43 Leonard.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss R. M. Thiell, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Chas. Trankla & Co.; F. Kerr, domestics; F. A. Wood, upholstery goods; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear; G. W. Hampton, Miss Merriman, notions; Miss V. Monroe, laces, embroideries; 432 4th Av.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins Co.; W. Sharling, ready-to-wear, infants' wear, corsets; 23 East 26th.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Miss M. Thompson, suits, gowns; W. C. Lechie, men's furn. goods; J. G. McKechnie, silks, wash, dress goods; C. E. Byrnes, millinery; A. Ross, boots, shoes; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. W. Bowman, general merchandise; A. E. Krause, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; F. W. Gallatin, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, comforts, auto robes, outing flannels; 354 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, domestics; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

HOUMA, La.—L. Heyman, millinery; 43 Leonard.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; W. R. Gibson, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; G. D. Sleigh, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss H. Griffin, gloves; 1,140 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; W. J. Ransdell, ribbons, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 320 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres Co.; W. B. Wheelock, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss L. Blum, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; C. Hansen, toys; 43 Leonard.

JACKSON, Miss.—Union Dept. Store; Miss Hamilton, millinery; 353 4th Av.

JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington, notions, hosiery, jewelry; 353 4th Av.

JACKSON, Mich.—Cook & Feldher Co.; T. Markham, domestics; Marlborough.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; A. Proffitt, millinery; Mrs. A. Proffitt, underwear; 23 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. E. Rams, gloves, laces, neckwear; 353 4th Av.

KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber & Co.; Miss R. Kressler, millinery; 45 West 34th.

KNOXVILLE—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Miss Baker, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Imperial.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; E. G. Eby, notions; T. S. Travis, clothing; 432 4th Av.

LA PORTE, Ind.—Meyer-Lindorf Co.; Mr. Schenck, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

LOS ANGELES — Buy Dept. Store; J. S. Schmidle, art needlework; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE—Wittegenstein & Sons Co.; C. Wittegenstein, ready-to-wear; Marie Antoinette.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Stern, men's, boys' clothing; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Rosenbloom & Son; H. Rosenbloom, skirts; 1,133 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain & Co.; W. B. McLain, extra-size suits, dresses, coats; B. C. Wolfer, junior dresses, suits, raincoats; 47 West 34th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Millner Co.; J. H. Montague, notions, ribbons, jewelry; New Victoria.

MALDEN, Mass.—Hopkins Blakeslee Co.; Albert F. O'Malley, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss C. Hawkes, muslin underwear, corsets, hosiery, infants' wear; Knickerbocker.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—H. L. Reed Co.; G. Homerick, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Konrad, millinery; H. Goetz, notions, gloves; Herald Square.

MARIETTA, Ohio—J. Katzenstein & Co.; Miss C. Kramer, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; J. B. Loeffel, ready-to-wear; Room 901, 45 West 34th.

MASON CITY, Iowa—Burch Bros. Co.; C. J. Isaacson, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th, Room 901.

MILWAUKEE—A. Goldman & Sons; L. C. Goldman, clothing; Herald Square.

MILWAUKEE—B. E. Heller Co.; B. E. Heller, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — L. S. Donaldson Company; W. J. McGovern, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton D. G. Co.; N. H. Dashiell, furn. goods; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis Dry Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. Matsche, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; T. W. Rector, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Miss E. J. Simon, ready-to-wear; G. W. Wolff, leather goods; 23 E. 26th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; H. Danziger, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; Miss A. Farrell, underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Teitlebaum; H. Teitlebaum, piece goods; 1,150 Broadway.

NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer-Lindorf Co.; Mr. Lindorf, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Mrs. N. Fitts, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss A. Farrell, furnishing goods, underwear; 19 E. 26th.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks Ribbon Co.; J. Marks, ribbons, silks; 15 E. 20th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Leon Fellman; J. Levy, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss R. Barber, laces; Gregorian.

NORWICH, Conn.—The Porteous & Mitchell Co.; R. McGrath, notions; 432 4th Av.

OAK HILL, Ohio—Home Dept. Store; Mrs. F. M. Pastor, general mdse.; 1,576 44th St., Brooklyn.

OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; F. J. Turinsky, linens; 43 Leonard.

OMAHA—Hayden Bros.; G. T. Forster, domestics; Navarre.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. D. Newman, Miss F. O'Neil, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PEORIA—E. J. Graves, millinery; Continental.

PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; Miss A. Lidwinosky, fancy leather goods, neckwear, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker D. G. Co.; William Rucker, millinery, women's garments; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; V. Moscovitz, coats, suits; 1,265 B'way, Room 712.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. Rhoads.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Stokely & Co.; J. Stokely, umbrellas; Murray Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Frank & Seder; H. L. Hernbaum, jobs coats; 364 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — Blauner's; H. Blauner, basement, cloth, silk dresses; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; Mr. Cohen, (basement,) jobs suits, coats, dresses, skirts; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Kilien, coats, suits; Miss O'Brien, skirts; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss G. O. Preston, women's suits; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. F. Dihm, rugs; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. E. Rogers, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; F. Korel, jewelry, leather goods; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery & Co.; T. W. Kerr, linens; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; Miss A. Davis, misses' wear; Miss M. Colne, coats; L. A. Dempsey, Miss C. H. Nelson, art draperies; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Mates, L. Schwartz, Mrs. E. K. White, negligees, petticoats, underwear; E. J. Gattman, basement, ready-to-wear; E. Albright, jewelry; H. Heyman, ready-to-wear; S. G. Kerngoods, Miss Sherim, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss B. Lavine, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss C. Meade, women's gloves; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Ind.—Weiler Bros.; R. Weiler, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. A. Ward, millinery; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Roberts Bros.; E. H. Roberts, coats, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Broztell.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss Norton, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; G. Hinkley, notions; O. A. Moore, Jr., R. McTeir, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

READING—Lord & Gage; W. Bien, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

READING, Penn. — Lord & Gage; H. T. Honig, clothing; 23 E. 20th.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann Co.; Miss Merritt, millinery; 303 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads, Inc.; W. S. Kinsley, art goods; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—Geo. MacBain Co.; C. M. Koontz, notions; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—G. McBain Co.; C. H. Smith, blankets; T. M. Walsh, housefurn. goods, toys; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, Minn.—C. F. Massey Co.; J. N. Sherman, domestics; 1,170 Broadway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. H. Jones, pictures; J. R. McCarthy, waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss H. M. Quinn, corsets; Miss E. A. Fitzgerald, silk waists; A. L. Shaw, furs; D. J. Meagher, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; P. F. Mannion, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Wm. Earle D. G. Co.; A. R. Campbell, toys, china; York.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Vogue; C. J. Dollinger, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Wallick.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. A. Donnelly, leather goods; F. C. Griffon, women's hosiery, knit underwear; A. J. Nicholson, women's neckwear, veilings, gloves; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Reiss Bros. Co.; W. McCarthy, woolens; S. Reiss, trimmings; Felix Portland.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Ehrlich, jobs women's, children's Fall, Winter coats; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; Mr. Smith, representing; 230 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss M. D. Boening, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 E. 26th.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—J. & W. Jung Co.; F. Brandt, notions, laces, gloves; D. E. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; Navarre.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—H. C. Frange Co.; J. Orlebeke, house furn. goods; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Weinberg Co.; L. Weinberg, cloaks, suits, men's furn. goods; Breslin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, dress goods; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Levy-Wolf D. G. Co.; I. Glacer, general mdse.; Somerset.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—J. Bressmer Co.; J. H. Royhill, china, toys; W. R. Hays, laces; 354 4th Av.; Latham.

STEUBENSVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; E. M. Simon, dresses; 15 East 26th.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. Snyder, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; Miss E. Wilmot, laces, neckwear, ndkfs., 1,261 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; W. L. Shedd, silks, dress goods; Sherman Square.

ST. JOSEPH—Block Bros.; H. Block, shoes, millinery; Imperial

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss D. Robinson, millinery; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; S. Rubin, general mdse.; 1,239 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. Ramsay, muslin underwear, hosiery, men's furnishing goods; Mrs. C. Nelhous, hosiery, knit underwear; Miss C. Sparks, waists; C. Nelson, sporting goods; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. Wildman, house dresses; Woodstock.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; P. J. Krazeise, hosiery, knit underwear; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Heflin; domestics; basement; H. S. Kline, linens, white goods; Mr. Schuchat, lamps, crockery; J. W. Boston, toys; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson-Strauss Co.; L. A. Smith, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; E. T. Winget, ready-to-wear; W. J. Montgomery, carpets, rugs; 353 4th Av.

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Roth Bros & Co.; Miss Collins, notions, jewelry; Longacre.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Majestic Cloak Co.; H. C. Landry, coats, suits; Miss Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Choppell-Dyer Co.; Miss M. E. Doyle, millinery; 334 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter, Tuppen Co.; G. R. Taylor, dress goods, silks; Broztell.

TACOMA, Wash.; Stone-Fisher Co.; G. Crockett, furniture; 1,170 Broadway.

TIFFIN, Ohio—Warner-Koller Co.; N. A. Koller, mdse. manager; 4 West 22d; Flanders.

TOLEDO—Lamson Bros. Co.; C. W. Knowlton, woolen dress goods; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Hogostein's; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 404 4th Av.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; T. J. Commerford, umbrellas, hosiery, underwear; 23 East 26th; Breslin.

TOLEDO, Ohio—J. Nast; J. Nast, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lyon Dry Goods Co.; F. W. Kuhlman, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; H. J. McVoy, notions; 60 Worth.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; A. H. Gross, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.

WASHINGTON D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks; Miss S. H. Boxer, veilings, ribbons; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, domestics, dress goods, silks; Wallick.

WAUKEGON, Ill.—C. Morrison & Co.; C. Morrison, clothing; 1,133 Broadway.

WHEELING, W. Va.—M. Steinfald Co.; Miss Seybold, millinery; Grand.

WHEELING, W. Va.—G. E. Johns Co.; L. E. Young, general mdse.; New Strand.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; Miss Stringer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WICHITA, Kan.—G. Innes D. G. Co.; H. G. McComber, woolens, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

WINGFIELD, Kan.—A. F. Dauber & Co.; A. F. Dauber, dry goods; Cumberland.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. F. Sherer Co.; Miss M. T. Joyce, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass. — John C. MacInnes Co.; A. C. Wood, notions; 432 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—James McLean & Sons; Miss Thompson, gloves; Miss Manifold, notions; Miss Britzel, ribbons; 432 4th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The G. M. McKelvey Co.; Miss Watkins, ready-to-wear; Miss T. A. Halahan, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Central Store Co.; F. W. Mowry, carpets; Navarre.

ZANESVILLE—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; E. C. Busch, notions, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE—H. H. Sturtevant Co.; G. J. Aitken, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Herald Square.

BRING PAPER INQUIRY HERE.

Colby and Hyman Will Put Information Before Federal Jury.

Information gathered by the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of high prices of news print paper has been turned over to Bainbridge Colby and Mark Hyman, special assistants of the United States Attorney General, who will conduct a Grand Jury investigation into the matter in this district. More information is being gathered by the Department of Justice, and as fast as it is obtained it will be sent here to serve in the investigation.

Neither Mr. Colby nor Mr. Hyman would discuss the matter yesterday further than to say that they would be able to make a public statement tomorrow morning. It was learned, however, that they will appear before the Federal Grand Jury tomorrow and begin examining witnesses.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The J. A. Herzberg Purchasing Company, Inc., resident buyers, have removed to new quarters at 100 West Thirty-second Street, corner of Sixth Avenue. They were formerly at 11 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The representatives of Schlang & Co. of this city gave a theatre party and a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. At the dinner Mr. Schlang was presented with a handsome umbrella set mounted in sterling silver.

Following an investigation conducted at New York, the Treasury Department has notified customs officials that, beginning March 5, dextrinous crystals will be classified as glucose, either directly or by virtue of the similitude clause of Paragraph 386, at 1½ cents per pound, while the so-called burned starch will come in for 40 per cent. tax as a "coloring for liquors."

No. 17 THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. EASTERN

GARMENT MANUFACTURERS

The Call is on for

FANCY TAFFETAS

We offer new styles for *immediate delivery;* as usual, just when you need them most.

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50 SPORT DRESSES $3.75 & $4.75

SCHLANG & CO.

151-163 W. 26th St., N. Y.

SEE

THE MARGUERITE CLARK

World Famous Movie Star

SUIT

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J. P. SLATER & CO.

The Popular Price Coat and Suit House

22-24-26 West 32nd St.

5,000 Coats and Suits for Immediate Delivery.

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Is Often Retarded by Insufficient Capital

ONE OF OUR CLIENTS IN 3 YEARS

Increased his annual business from $75,000 to $350,000.

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Style 700 — *A knitted cotton, 50-inch jersey in original colors of striking individuality, in addition to all those shown in the fine wool jerseys, which it closely imitates.*

Style 800 — *A knitted, 60-inch silk-like fabric, made in all the new colorings as shown in fine silk sport fabrics—but at quite a different price.*

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"The Price is Right"

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Large Variety. Exceptional Values.

Immediate Delivery.

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Importers of Laces and Embroideries

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DESIRABLE BRITISH COTTONS

For Immediate Delivery

Imitation-Linen Table Damasks —In the Piece and in Cloths

Imitation-Linen Sheetings and Pillow Tubings—All Widths

Imitation-Linen Suitings

Imitation-Satin Venetians, Satines and Fancy Linings

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PINNERS & WEAVERS — MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

GENUINE IRISH LINENS

Table Linens, Towelings

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Our improved service for the retailer includes exclusive agency; free illustrated letters stamped ready for you to mail to your customers, with a very special free doily offer. Call on us at our new address, 23 East 22nd Street, New York City.

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(Formerly County Derry Linen Company, Inc.)

FOR TAILORS: Standard Quality Irish Linen Canvas thoroughly shrunk

Why ask your customers to pay 20c—25c—30c for patterns when you can sell them

HOME PATTERNS

—the most stylish, perfect fitting and most widely advertised patterns for

10 CENTS AND 15 CENTS

NONE HIGHER—NONE BETTER

THE HOME PATTERN COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for

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The Best Managed Pattern Company in America

Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

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Yielding from
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Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. *Write for Booklet No. 1583.*

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584.*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585.*

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

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Ought to Know
what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the
1917 Official List
of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.
Ask for Booklet T-97

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Prospects of
Reorganized Railroads
of the present day compared with the great investment opportunities in reorganizations of former years.
Circular C-20 on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Dull, but Strong—Firm Reply to Germany Helps Sentiment.

The uncertainty which the financial community had felt at the close of the week regarding the attitude which the Administration might take toward the new overture which it was then learned Germany was making was swept away yesterday by the publication of the German proposal and President Wilson's reply to it.

There is to be no withdrawal from the position which this Government has taken and no discussion of the matter with Germany until her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare is withdrawn. That heartened the financial community, as did also the news that American ships would probably be aided to arm to defend themselves against illegal attacks by sumarines. Some of those in Wall Street in closest touch with important American shipping companies were looking for developments in this matter within the next forty-eight hours. One of the things which did most last week to unsettle market sentiment was the fact that, in practical compliance with Germany's mandate, American ships were lying idle in American ports and there was doubt as to what measure of protection would be extended to them. The news that they would probably be helped to arm did much to dispel the depression which the situation of the previous week had caused.

Both of these matters created a much more favorable atmosphere, which helped to give increased effect to other developments of the day, and which served to strengthen the stock market. Among these was the news of the receipt of $25,000,000 more gold, the beginning, it was believed, of a new movement which is likely to run into large figures and a cessation, or at least a great diminution, in the liquidation of stocks, notably of railroad issues. These two things were not associated in the day's discussion, but they may well have been related to each other. It has been suggested that part of the liquidation of railroad stocks which the market was called upon to meet last week was selling of mobilized securities which had been held here for the purpose of supplying the British Government with additional funds in the American market. That is selling of a sort which at no time during the war has been allowed to go to the point of seriously depressing the market, and it may be that a substitute for further selling of these securities at this time the British Government has resorted to renewed shipments of gold.

Another motive for these shipments is to be found in the stiffening of time money rates, which the British Government has a two-fold object in keeping as easy as possible. One of these is to keep the way open for financing here upon as low terms as possible and the other is to discourage the transfer from London to New York of American banking funds, which are being used there on a large scale, but which might be brought back to this side were New York rates to reach the present level of London rates. Both of these things—the lessening of liquidation and the prospective easing of money rates through new gold imports—were helpful to the market, one through lessening the supply of stock which buyers were called upon to take and the other through increasing the facilities for financing speculative purchases.

CONFIDENT TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Neglected Pending Advices from Wall Street.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The warning in Chancellor A. Bonar Law's speech of the steady mounting of the country's expenditures and the necessity of investing in the war loan brought further sales of standard securities for this purpose on the Stock Exchange today, but the offerings were so well absorbed by big houses that the declines were only moderate, and the tone held quietly confident. Cortaulds, Ltd., and Marconi shares were the firmest spots. American securities were neglected pending the receipt of Wall Street advices.

Money is getting scarcer, as the banks are calling in funds in connection with the war loan. Discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 15 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2½ | Last 2½
Low ..... 2½ | Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days ..... 4@4¼ | Thirty days ..... 4¼@
Ninety days ..... 4@4¼ | Sixty days ..... 4¼@
Four months ..... 4@4¼ | Ninety days ..... 4¼@4½
Five months ..... 4@4¼ | Four months ..... 4½@4¾
Six months ..... 4@4¼ | Five months ..... 4½@4¾
 | Six months ..... 4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand ...	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	..
France—				
Demand	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅞	— .00⅛
Cables	5.83⅜	5.83⅜	5.83⅝	— .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	68.12½	67.75	67.75	— 1.50
Cables	68.25	67.87½	67.87½	— 1.50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞		4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.84⅛		5.83⅝
95.28 Berlin	67.75		67.87½
20.26 Austria	10.93		10.75
China—			
Hongkong	57.00		57.10
Peking	92.00		92.12½
Shanghai	87.00		87.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00		20.00
40.10 Holland	39.68		40.00
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.25		32.37½
Calcutta	32.25		32.37½
3.1828 Italy	7.30¼		7.29½
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75		50.87½
Yokohama	50.75		50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½		50.25
51.45 Russia	28.93		29.05
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	27.40		27.55
Stockholm	29.45		29.55
Christiania	27.95		28.05
19.295 Spain	21.10		21.20
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.62½		44.75
32.44 Rio	23.62½		23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.00¼		4.99

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69⅝	$4.70¾	$4.66⅝
*Less 1-32.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $420,884,540; balance, $25,410; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $7,676,457; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $1,911,437.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38⅛d, up 13-16d; in New York, 66c, up 1½c; Mexican dollars, 61½@64½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts.....	$6,574,888	$127,788,451
Ord. int. revenue.....	12,041,343	248,720,960
Income tax.....	751,750	25,370,143
Miscellaneous.....	2,172,453	43,229,588
Total receipts.....	$21,540,438	$445,109,144
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord receipts....	13,240,476	152,682,088
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts..	14,957,607	161,151,553
Expenditures	34,780,914	597,791,182

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1917.

Day's sales	1917.	1916.	1915.
	397,007	589,723	160,285
Year to date	25,296,156	23,293,746	7,931,737

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
7⅛	7⅛	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25	25½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
83	85	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
98	103	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
99	99½	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	98¾	100	98	99¼	+ 2⅛
43⅝	43¾	800	Am. Can	43	43½	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
62	63	700	Am. Car & Fdry	62	63	62	62	+ ⅛
61	61½	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
25	26	100	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
17	17¼	3,600	Am. Linseed	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17	+ ⅛
50	50⅝	400	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	1,600	Am. Locomotive	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71	+ ⅛
97⅜	98¼	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¼	97¾	97	97⅝	+ ⅛
96	98¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96¾	98	96¾	98¼	+ 1½
60	60¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
124	124½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	124	124½	124	124½	+ ⅛
213	214	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	214	214	213¼	214	+ ⅛
47¾	47⅞	700	Am. Tobacco	47¾	48	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	1,100	Am. Woolen	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	36⅜	200	Am. Writing P. pf	35¼	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
40	40	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
75¾	76¼	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	+ ⅛
102¾	103	9,800	Anaconda Copper	102¾	103	102¾	103	+ ⅛
99½	99¾	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
100	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100½	100	100½	+ ⅛
94	94¾	50	Do., odd lot	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
55	56	3,900	At., Gulf & W. I	55¾	56	55¾	56	+ ⅛
53½	54¼	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ⅛
100	102	900	Baldwin Loco	100	100	99	99¾	+ 2⅛
76¼	76¾	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+ ⅛
73	74	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio	73	74	73	74	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	100	Baltimore & O. pf	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
395	400	100	Batopilas Mining	395	395	395	395	+ 5
24	40	400	Bethlehem Steel	24	24	24	24	— 1
122	124	100	Beth. Steel rights	122	122	122	122	+ ½
67⅞	68	100	Beth. S. class B w.i	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	+ ⅛
103	105½	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	103	105½	103	105½	+ ⅛
44½	45½	500	Burns Brothers	44½	45½	44½	45½	+ ⅛
22½	23½	200	Butte & Superior	22½	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅛
32½	33½	100	California Petrol	32½	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅛
154½	154¾	4,900	California Pet. pf	154½	154¾	154½	154¾	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	7,100	Canadian Pacific	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ⅛
98	98½	100	Central Leather Co	98	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	800	Chandler Motor	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	12½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	4,800	Chi. Great Western	81⅝	82	81⅝	82	+ ⅛
118½	119¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	118½	119¼	118½	119	+ ⅛
118	119	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	118	119	118	118	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	1,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ½
21⅜	22	1,500	Chi. & Northwest	118	118	117½	118	+ ½
53¾	54⅜	1,900	Chi. R. I. & P. t. r	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
65	65¼	14,400	Chile Copper	21⅝	22	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	17,500	Chino Copper	21⅝	22	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
87½	88		Cluett, Peabody	54	54½	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅛
97⅜	99		Col. Fuel & Iron	70	70	70	70	+ 1⅝
144	146	3,100	Columbia Gas & El	44	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
122½	123½	600	Consolidated Gas	39	40½	39	40⅜	+ ⅛
120½	124½	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	122¾	122¾	122¼	122½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21½	2,000	Corn Products Ref	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
100	101½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
65	65¾	14,400	Crucible Steel	101	101	101	101	...
86	86¾	17,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	63½	63¾	64⅝	65¼	...
87	89		Cuba Cane Sug. pf	87⅞	88	86½	86¾	— ⅛
170	175		Cuban-Am. Sugar	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+ ⅜
97⅜	99	100	Deere & Co. pf	165	165	165	165	...
144	146	100	Delaware & Hudson	98	98	98	98	— 1
140	142	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	144	144	144	144	— 1
26½	26⅞	400	Detroit Edison Co	25	25	25	25	— 1
26¼	26⅞		Distillers' Secur	141	141	141	141	...
20	40		Do., odd lot	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	+ ¾
97	98	18,050	Dom. Storage Bat	27	27	27	27	— 1
39¾	39¾	2,100	Erie	82	82	82	82	— 1
39½	40		Erie 1st pf	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	100	Erie 2d pf	39½	39⅞	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
185	163¾	200	General Electric	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
106¼	106¾	800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	+ 1½
114	115	300	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	105	106	105	106	+ 1½
32¼	32⅝	600	Great Northern pf	89	89	89	89	...
1,800			G. N. ctfs. for o. p	114	114½	114	114	— ⅛
100			Gulf States Steel	31	32¾	31	32¾	+ 1⅛
250			Illinois Central	115	115	115	115	+ 1
6,100			Inspiration Copper	101¼	101¼	101	101	— ⅛
800			Interboro Consol	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ 1⅛
100			Interboro Con. pf	13	13¼	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
8,200			Int. Harvester Corp	62¾	63	62¾	63	+ ⅛
23,000			Int. Mer. Marine	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	+ 1⅛
1,800			Int. Mer. Marine pf	23	24¼	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
2,000			Int. Nickel x d	68¼	69¾	68¼	69	+ 2
500			Int. Paper	41¾	41¾	41	41½	— ⅛
500			Int. Paper pf	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	+ 1
200			Jewel Tea, no par	98¼	99	98½	99	+ 2¼
2,800			Kansas City South	61½	61¾	61	61	...
			Kennecott Copper	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
			Kings Co. E.L. & P	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
		100	Do., rights	117½	117¾	117½	117½	+ ⅛
		900	Lackawanna Steel	2	2	2	2	...
		100	Lake Erie & W. pf	77	77	77	76¾	— ⅛
		100	Lee Rubber & Tire	40	40	40	40	— 1
		2,300	Lehigh Valley	22	22	22	22	...
		100	Long Island	74½	74½	73½	73½	+ ½
		200	Louis. & Nash	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
		300	Mackay Cos	123	123	122¾	122¾	— 1⅛
		2,100	Maxwell Motors	86	86	86	86	— 1
		600	Max. Motors 1st pf	52	53¼	52	52	+ ⅛
		6,200	Mexican Petroleum	67	67⅛	67	67⅛	+ 1½
		1,300	Miami Copper	88½	90	88½	89½	+ 1½
		400	Minn. & St. L. new	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ 1½
		200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
		200	Missouri Pacific	8	8	8	8	...
		500	Mo. Pacific t. r	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
		400	Mo. Pacific w. i	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	...
		600	Mo. Pacific pf w. i	28½	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
		100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	+ 1⅛
		100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	125	125	125	125	...
		6,200	Nat. Enam. & St	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
		100	National Lead	31½	32½	31½	32	+ ⅛
		900	Nevada Con. Co	54	54	54	54	+ 1½
		2,800	N. Y. Central x d	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
		100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
		6,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
		600	N. Y. Ont. & West	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
		1,200	Norfolk & Western	128	129½	127¾	128⅜	+ ⅜
		1,700	Northern Pacific	103¼	104½	103¼	104½	+ ⅛
		2,400	Ohio Cities Gas	98	98	98	98	— 1
		300	Pacific Mail	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
		1,900	Penn. R. R	54½	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅛
		3,500	People's Gas, Chi	89	92	88	92	+ 1½
		1,000	Pere Marquette w. i	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
		400	Philadelphia Co	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
		700	P. C. C. & St. L	81	81	81	81	...
		6,700	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	45⅞	46⅜	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
		700	Pitts. C. pf. cfs. of d	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
		700	Pressed Steel Car	76½	77	76½	77	+ ½
		100	Pullman Co	160½	160½	160½	160¼	+ ⅛
		200	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
		2,300	Ray Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
		6,800	Reading	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
		100	Reading 1st pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
		3,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	76	76¾	76	76¼	+ ⅛
		100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
		100	Rutland	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
		100	Saxon Motor	52	52	52	52	...
		300	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
		200	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33¾	33	33¾	— ⅛
		200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
		50	Do., odd lot	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¼	— ⅛
		1,100	Shattuck Arizona	26	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
		500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
		3,100	Southern Pacific	92¼	93¾	92½	93¾	+ ⅝
		11,700	Southern Railway	28	29	28	28⅞	+ ⅛
		900	Southern Ry. pf	62	63¼	62	63	+ ⅛
		1,400	Studebaker Co	108¼	109	108¼	108¾	+ 1½
		100	Studebaker Co. pf	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ⅛
		800	Tenn. C. & C	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
		4,100	Texas Co	215½	219¾	215½	218⅝	+ 3⅝
		10,300	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	— 1
		400	Tobacco Products	52¾	54	52¾	53¾	+ ⅛
		17,700	Transue & Wms	48	48	48	48	+ 1
		250	Union Pacific	135¾	139¼	135¾	138⅝	+ 3
		1,400	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	105	105	100	100	+ 5½
		200	United Cigar Stores	98	98¾	98	98¼	+ 1
		500	United Fruit	138	138¾	138	138¼	+ 1⅜
		100	United Rys. Invest	8	8	8	8	— 1
		700	United Rys. Inv. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
		5,250	U. S. Ind. Alco	19	20	19	20	+ 1
		600	U. S. Rubber	124½	127¼	124½	124½	+ ⅛
		200	U. S. Rub. pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ 1⅛
		100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	56	56	56	56¼	+ ⅛
		86,500	U. S. Steel	105¾	107	105¾	106¾	+ 1⅛
		800	U. S. Steel pf	117	117¼	117	117	+ ⅛
		4,000	Utah Copper	107	107¾	107	107¾	+ ⅛
		200	Va.-Car. Chemical	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
		600	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
		2,900	Wabash pf. A	49	49¾	48¾	49¾	+ ⅛
		1,800	Wabash pf. B	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
		800	Westingh. E. & M	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
		100	Wheeling & L. E	17½	18¼	17½	17½	+ ⅛
		100	White Motors	48	48	48	48	...
		800	Willys-Overland	61	61¾	61	61¾	+ ⅛
		300	Willys-Overland pf	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
		200	Wisconsin Central	97	98¼	97	98¼	+ 1⅝
144	146	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅛
				147	147	147	147	+ 2

MORE ALLIED GOLD HERE.

Shipment of $25,000,000 Comes from Russia via Ottawa.

The gold import movement from Canada has been resumed with a shipment of $25,000,000, which arrived at the Assay Office for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. on Monday. This was the first consignment to come since Jan. 11, and brought the total of imports for the year up to $82,500,000. The aggregate of gold brought in in coin and bars since Jan. 1, 1915, now amounts to more than $1,220,000,000. Further receipts are expected on the movement, with a possible total of $50,000,000 to arrive this week.

The gold in the latest consignment, it was learned, consisted of Russian bars, which had been sent to Ottawa via Vancouver and Vladivostok. Russian gold is not a novelty, as at least one other big shipment came in from Russia toward the end of 1916. It has been reported that a factor in the British Treasury's success in accumulating a vast gold reserve at the Canadian city has been the co-operation of Russian financial leaders. French coin also has appeared here in the Canadian shipments.

Panama Railroad Earnings Larger.

The Government-owned Panama Railroad across the Isthmus has rendered its report for 1916. It is the final report of Colonel George W. Goethals as President. The company had net income of $2,453,000; gross revenue was $5,080,000, an increase of $1,896,000, and net earnings $1,398,000, an increase of $1,069,000. Interruption to traffic through the canal as a result of the slide in September, 1915, continued until April 15, 1916, when the canal was reopened to commerce.

LONG ISLAND R. R. TERMS.

Outlines Plan of Settlement with the Pennsylvania.

The Long Island Railroad has sent to stockholders a letter outlining the terms of the agreement reached with the Pennsylvania, as the majority owner of its stock, for a readjustment of capital, to provide for the acquisition of the minority shares. The terms have been published.

The mortgage and other indebtedness of the Long Island is more than $72,000,000 and the capital stock $12,000,000. The company is indebted to the Pennsylvania for $30,000,000. In settlement, the Pennsylvania has offered to accept $5,202,100 in new 5 per cent. debentures, and the remainder in new common stock. The debentures it is proposed to exchange for a like amount of minority stock, most of which is in the hands of Dick Brothers as a protective committee. It is understood that Evans R. Dick has agreed to the exchange, and will drop the suit brought against directors on behalf of the shareholders.

Issues Report on Social Insurance.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has just issued a report on the subject of social insurance, with special reference to compulsory health insurance, legislation for which is pending at Albany. The document describes the European types of social insurance, social insurance conditions in the United States, makes analysis of the measure similar to that now before the New York Legislature, and pays special attention to the subject of the medical profession in its relation to social insurance.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	74.44	73.42	74.09	+.76
25 industrials	88.94	88.15	88.68	+.97
50 stocks	81.69	80.78	81.38	+.71

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Feb. 13	81.30	80.78	81.38	+ .71
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 10	80.82	80.40	80.67	+ .33
Feb. 9	80.91	80.03	80.34	— .11
Feb. 8	81.38	80.04	80.45	— .80
Feb. 7	82.81	81.04	81.25	— .71
Feb. 6	82.40	80.81	81.96	+ .44

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.52	Feb. 1	77.24	Feb. 3	81.38
1916	89.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02
1914	78.14	Feb. 4	69.38	Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	72.49
1912	76.61	Feb. 20	72.54	Feb. 1	75.04
1911	82.02	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.24	Feb. 3	81.38
1916	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.58
	Full Years.				
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 10	63.00	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	63.57	Sep. 25	77.00

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Feb. 13	87.18 +.18	Feb. 7	87.72 —.05
Feb. 12	Holiday	Feb. 6	87.77 —.01
Feb. 10	87.00 —.07	Feb. 5	87.81 —.15
Feb. 9	87.07 —.36	Feb. 3	87.96 —.33
Feb. 8	87.43 —.20	Feb. 2	88.29 —.40

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	87.00	Feb. 10	87.18

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THE *Straus Plan* is a time-tested system of investment safeguards, which has been in successful operation for thirty-five years. We have developed and perfected this system to the point of absolute protection to the investor.

THE first mortgage bonds underwritten in accordance with the *Straus Plan* are thoroughly diversified, since they are secured by properties in a dozen large cities, from New York to Chicago, and Chicago to Los Angeles. They are in $1000 denominations and net 5½%.

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High Grade Bonds have declined materially during the past week. Many issues are now at a point where they should be most attractive to investors.

Write for a selected list.

W. J. Wollman & Co.
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49 Wall St., New York

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BOSTON CHICAGO

United Sugar
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Toole, Henry & Co.
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WAR GIVES DU PONTS $82,107,692 PROFITS

Powder Company Reports a Gross Income of $318,845,685 for 1916.

COMMON STOCK EARNS 100%

Concern Plans to Use Excess Equipment for Manufacture of Chemicals with Return of Peace.

The manufacture of military smokeless gunpowder on a greater daily scale in 1916 than the best monthly output in preceding years brought the biggest earnings of its history to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The company's gross income aggregated $318,845,685, compared with a total of $25,170,948 in 1914 and $26,673,008 in 1913. Comparison with 1915 may not be made because of a change in that year of figuring the receipts of the company and the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

Net earnings last year amounted to $82,107,692, against $57,257,308 in the preceding twelve months. Dividends distributed to common stockholders were $58,854,200, equal to 100 per cent. on the outstanding shares, against 80 per cent. in 1915, and $19,598,820 was carried to the surplus account.

In reviewing the year and the period since the European war began, Pierre S. du Pont, President of the company, said in the annual statement that $60,000,000 worth of new plants were constructed to take care of the orders which flowed in from abroad. The laboratories and research department, he added, were now seeking ways to utilize this equipment, which might otherwise become idle after the demand for military explosives abated. With this end in view, $60,000,000 new capital authorized in October, 1915 will be used when the time comes, in the making of chemicals and chemical products.

"It is regrettable," said the report, "that the United States Government has made our stockholders victims of excessive taxation. Under the corporation tax and ammunition tax laws, the tax levied against our company for the year 1916 alone will result in our paying to the United States Government an amount equal to the entire profit made on sales of military powders to the United States Government by this company and its predecessors since the inception of the industry about twenty years ago. To state it another way, the tax levied against our company for the 1916 under these laws will amount to 170 per cent. of our entire net earnings in the year 1912, in which year we had the largest earnings in the history of the company prior to the war."

The net income in 1912 was $6,000,778, so, according to President du Pont's statement, the extra taxes paid must have exceeded $10,300,000.

Deliveries of powder ran ahead of contract requirements, and the cash advances exceeded requirements, with the result that $149,085,283 were invested during the year in short term notes, commercial paper, bonds, &c., of which $93,557,704 was reconverted into cash. In the current year, the report stated, powder prices are lower than a year ago and substantial credits are being allowed purchasers. Because of these factors dividends will be less than in 1916. The lower prices brought about by an enormous output has enabled the company to quote powder rates to the United States Government within the limit imposed by law, although raw material is considerably higher than before the war began.

The report of the Atlas Powder Company, formerly allied with the du Pont interests, showed gross sales in 1916 of $80,652,916, more than twice as much as the preceding year. The year's net income available for common stock dividends was $2,551,085, equivalent to 51 per cent. on the shares. President W. A. Webster said in his report that a substantial increase occurred in the fiscal period in the demand for commercial powder, while capacity for wares of this character was increased.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug.,	1919	96¼	96⅝	6.25
Argen.Gov.Disc	Feb. 21,'17		99	100	..
Argen. Gov..6	May 15,'20		99	99¾	6.10
City of Mont.4	May,	1918	99	100	5.00
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	99¼	100¼	4.70
City of Que..5	Apr.,	1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100¼	100⅛	4.00
Dom. of Can.5	Apr.,	1921	98¼	99¼	5.15
Gov. of N. F.5	July,	1919	96	98	5.55
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17		98	99¾	6.35
Norweg. Gov..6	Oct. 15,'17		100	101	4.70
Norweg. Gov..6	Feb.,	1923	101	104	4.80
Prov. Alta.4½	May,	1922	96¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98½	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb.,	1920	98¾	100¼	4.85
Prov. of N. B.	Dec.,	1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Nova S.	Dec.,	1920	100¼	100¾	4.85
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep.of France.5	Is. of	1916	147	151	..
Russian Gov..6½	July,	1919	95	96	8.35
do rubles..5½	Feb. 14,'26		276	278	..
Swiss Gov....5	Mar.,	1918	99¾	100¼	4.80
Swiss Gov....5	Mar.,	1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot Oil..5	Nov.,	1917	100	101	3.60
Am. P. & L..5	Dec.,	1917	100	102	3.50
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100⅜	101	3.45
Am. Thread..5	Jan.,	1919	98	99	4.50
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar.,	1917	100	100¼	1.50
A., T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	100¼	100¾	2.15
A., T. & S. F.4	July	1, 19	99¼	100⅛	3.75
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	102¼	102⅝	5.80
Braz.L.&T.Co.6	Nov.,	1919	96½	98	6.75
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep.,	1917	99¼	99⅝	5.20
Can. P. R. 6	July	1921	97½	98	4.45
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep.,	1917	99¼	100¼	4.60
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr.?	1918	101	102¼	3.90
Can. North...5	Sep.,	1917	99¾	100¼	4.60
Can. North...6	July	10,'17	99¾	101	3.60
Can. North...6	July	10,'18	99	100⅜	5.25
Can. North...6	July	10,'18	99	100⅜	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24		101⅜	102¼	5.63
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec.,	1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec.,	1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec.,	1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18		99	6.12	
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.,	1917	100	100⅜	2.75
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan.,	1920	98½	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov.,	1918	99⅜	100½	4.65
G. T. of Can.5	Aug.,	1919	96	100	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100	101	3.60
Int. Harvest..5	Feb. 15,'18		101	101⅜	3.55
L. Gas & El..7	Apr.,	1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry. .6	June,	1919	100	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1916	99¾	100¼	6.15
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	98	99	14.00
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	100⅜	101⅜	4.10
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May,	1917	98¾	99¼	3.10
New E. Nav..6	May,	1917	96¾	98	14.00
Otis Elevator.5	Apr.,	1920	100	101	4.50
Penn. Co.....4½	June	5,'21	100	100⅞	4.30
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100	100⅜	4.60
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. G. Co.5	Feb. 1,'19		83	84½	..
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100	100⅛	2.00
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¼	101	4.15
Utah Sec. Cor.6	Sep. 15,'22		95½	96¾	..
Wabash R. R.4	May,	1920	93½	96⅜	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101¼	3.45
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar.,	1918	94⅜	95¾	9.60
W. V. T. & R.6	June,	1917	100	100⅛	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100¼	101¼	4.75
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18		100	100⅛	6.00

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.75	1¼	Iron Cap..	17	17½
Am. Oil ...	.38	.39	Iron C. pf.	17	17½
Begole	.80	1	Jer. Verde.	1½	1⅝
Bay S. Gas	.00	.11	La Rose ...	.45	.55
Bingham ..	.08	.08¼	Majestic...	.71	.76
Bos. Corb.	.70	.75	McK. Dar.	.31	.35
Bohemia...	1¾	2	Mex. Mtls.	.30	.32
Bos. Ely..	.65	.60	Moj. Tung.	.72	.78
Bos. Mon..	.65	.68	Nat.L. & Z.	.38	.40
Bos. Ariz..	1¾	2¼	New Baltic	2½	2¾
Butte & L.	.20	.24	New Corn..	16¼	17
Butte & D.	.95	1	New. Doug.	1¼	2
Cal. Corb..	1	2	New U. B.	.25	.75
Calaveras..	4¼	4¾	Nixon	.61	.63
Champ. C..	.08	.10	Oneco	.65	.80
Chief Con.	1⅞	2	Onondaga..	.65	.80
Cons. Ariz.	2¼	2¾	Ohio Cop..	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	.38	.42	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Cortes	.25	.35	Pion. C. M.	1⅜	2
Eagle & B.	1¼	1⅜	Ray Hero..	3¾	4¼
Earl-Eagle.	.40	.42	Rilla	.03	.04
First N. C.	4	4⅜	S.W.Miami	..	..
Fortuna ...	.10	.12	S. P.	2¼	2½
Gold Lake..	.03	.10	S.W.Miami	..	..
Homa. Oil..	.80	.85	S. P.	2½	3
Houghton..	1¼	1⅜	Truro	1	1⅛
Humboldt..	1	3	Ut. V. Ex.	35	35½
Iron Blos..	1	1¼	Yuc. Gold.	1⅞	2¼

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DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Adams Exp ..	$1.50	—	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Am. Coal.....	2	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Am. Coal.....	2	Ex	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Am. Sug. Ref. com. and pf..	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Chi. & N. W..	1¾	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Chi. & N.W.pf.	2	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Cont. Oil....	$3.00	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 23
El Paso Elec.	$2.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 6
Gen. Asph't pf.	1¼	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Manhat. Shirt.	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
North. Penn...	2	Q	Feb. 26	Feb. 14
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf	1¼	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Wayl'd O.& G.	2	—	Mar. 10	Mar. 1

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	Increase.
4th week January.....	$102,598	$21,084
Jan. 1-Jan. 31.....	360,126	57,033

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

1st week February.....	1,890,000	14,000
July 1-Feb. 7.....	86,900,000	12,783,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

1st week February.....	743,518	*47,969
Jan. 1-Feb. 7.....	4,869,721	15,154

GRAND TRUNK—

1st week February.....	928,462	*9,475

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

1st week February.....	123,483	*65,212
July 1-Feb. 7.....	994,515	*70,404

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

1st week February.....	286,000	100,000

WESTERN MARYLAND—

1st week February.....	207,084	7,015
July 1-Feb. 7.....	7,670,768	1,171,811

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for December—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$4,150,519	4,008,601	2,986,242
Net	1,334,787	1,402,625	831,851
Sur. after chge	611,507	606,579	81,105
6 mos. gross..	25,281,590	23,686,290	19,519,486
Net	9,008,209	8,407,405	5,732,814
Sur. after chge	4,524,264	3,736,598	1,308,113

CHICAGO & ALTON for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,552,570	1,322,575	1,166,645
Net after tax.	329,679	208,656	182,353
Sur. after chge	281,142	257,847	111,874
6 mos. gross..	9,660,301	8,153,510	7,546,618
Net after tax..	2,611,196	2,080,577	1,691,650
Sur. after chge	2,190,749	1,681,035	1,342,287

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1917.	Increase.
1st week February.....	167,960	*75,478
From July 1.....	10,121,814	1,068,601

SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY CO.—

1st week February.....	57,761	3,074
From July 1.....	1,751,300	270,243

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.—

1st week February.....	195,814	3,247
From July 1.....	7,551,240	564,949

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

1st week February.....	1,802,044	67,265
From July 1.....	62,120,169	7,784,454

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS system for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings.....	$16,038,989	$13,235,551
Op. expenses	11,215,802	9,331,804
Net op. income.....	4,820,867	3,903,748
Other income.....	331,353	286,875
Total	5,172,202	4,190,582
Taxes, interest, &c....	2,291,410	2,229,801
Depreciation	800,000	750,000
Balance	2,080,792	1,210,761
Dividends paid.....	843,750	750,000
Surplus	1,237,042	460,761

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for January—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$127,531	$117,109	$117,109
Net	59,771	58,710	58,710

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	887,908	821,077	66,830

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross earn....	2,676,957	2,750,484	74,428
Net earnings..	1,356,355	1,510,980	154,625
Sur. aft. chgs. and dep.....	586,963	743,544	156,581
Dividends	658,325	851,950	193,625
Prev. surplus.	986,945	1,118,688	.....
Total sur. aft. adj.	922,796	986,945	.....

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earn....	373,412	320,869	52,543
Op. exp., dep., and taxes...	214,070	*167,890	46,179
Net earnings.	159,341	152,978	6,363
Other income.	4,679	37	4,716
Gross income.	164,020	152,941	11,079
Int. and sub. Co. divs....	81,746	70,782	10,963
Net income...	82,274	82,158	115
Divs., pf. stk.	25,957	25,957	.....
Balance	56,317	56,201	115

Twelve months ended Dec. 31:

Gross earn....	3,987,616	3,121,296	866,319
Op. exp., dep., and taxes...	2,327,406	*1,874,082	453,323
Net earnings.	1,660,209	1,247,214	412,995
Other income.	20,965	1,753	19,212
Gross income.	1,681,175	1,248,967	432,208
Int. and sub. Co. divs.....	827,569	688,932	138,616
Net income...	853,606	560,014	293,591
Divs. pf. stk..	311,484	311,484	.....
Balance	542,122	248,530	293,591

*Depreciation for 1915 was not carried in operating expenses.

Miscellaneous.

ATLAS POWDER and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross sales..	20,032,916	9,289,492	5,133,307
Expenses	17,817,904	7,921,491	4,664,907
Net profit....	2,835,012	1,367,801	468,460
Other income..	104,777	303,962	5,750
Total	2,939,789	1,671,763	474,150
Interest	.....	*34,089	180,000
Total	2,939,708	1,705,852	294,150
Pref. divs....	388,703	213,250	.....
Balance	2,551,004	1,492,602	294,150
Com. divs.....	1,164,180	437,315	170,961
Surplus	1,386,904	1,055,287	114,189
Prev. surplus..	1,447,844	392,038	277,969
P. & L. surp....	2,834,248	1,447,325	392,058

*Net credit to income after payment of interest on income bonds to dates of retirement and restoring to income excess appropriation in previous year.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31 shows a net profit of $1,716,166. The company paid cash dividends aggregating $700,000 and added the balance of $1,016,196 to surplus. Gross profit from the sales of automobiles and parts after deducting cost of labor, materials, and manufacturing expenses, was $2,401,862. Interest and other miscellaneous income was $31,907, making total income $2,433,769. Selling, advertising, and general expenses amounted to $717,604, which left the balance of net profits at $1,716,165.

CHINO COPPER for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profit.....	12,517,875	6,688,729	3,074,822
Other income..	325,347	229,074	179,588
Total	12,843,222	6,917,803	3,254,410
Interest	.....	3,819	31,331
Balance	12,843,222	6,913,984	3,222,979
Depreciation ..	.....	257,265	230,279
Balance	12,843,222	6,656,719	2,992,700
Dividends	7,177,335	2,066,850	2,169,065
Surplus	5,665,887	4,046,859	823,235

*Figures for 1916 not available.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	4th Quar.	3d Quar.	Increase.
Gross income..	999,025	661,064	337,961
Oper. costs ...	243,138	247,362	*4,231
Profit	755,887	413,693	342,192
Improvements..	8,756	7,968	788
Balance	747,131	405,727	341,404
Dividends	697,485	.....	.....
Surplus	49,646	405,727	.....

Tot. zinc ship., pounds 15,830,100 16,868,836 *1,038,736

Tot. lead ship., pounds 1,286,670 1,454,562 *167,892

CRESCENT PIPE LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net income....	198,072	187,260	269,658
Dividends	180,000	180,000	270,000
Surplus	18,072	7,260	*342

*Deficit.

JEWEL TEA CO. reports sales for the four weeks ended Jan. 27, 1917, of $1,161,951. This is an increase of $364,703 over the corresponding period of last year.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings..	$2,548,671	$1,404,787	$841,434
Other income..	75,519	52,572	51,310
Total	2,624,190	1,517,159	892,644
Depreciation ..	244,452	180,573	213,247
Net profit.....	2,379,738	1,336,586	679,397
Preferred div..	302,750	816,750	322,000
Balance	2,076,988	1,019,836	357,397
Common div...	382,500	340,000	340,000
Balance	1,694,488	679,836	17,397
Emp. bonus....	295,395	.....	.....
Surplus	1,401,093	679,836	17,397

UTAH COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profit.....	33,649,650	15,023,834	5,992,163
Other income..	452,149	109,400	107,198
Divs. on inv....	5,636,875	2,787,201	2,631,062
Total	39,738,674	17,920,443	8,730,421
Interest	.....	6,962	51,931
Total	39,738,674	17,913,481	8,678,490
Depreciation ..	.....	546,734	523,851
Total	39,738,674	17,366,747	8,154,639
Dividends	19,493,880	6,904,061	4,877,885
Surplus	20,244,794	10,462,686	3,276,754

WESTERN ELECTRIC gross sales for the fiscal year to Dec. 31 aggregated $107,000,000, compared with approximately $64,000,000 in 1915 and with $78,000,000 in 1913, the previous largest year in its history. Unfilled orders on hand Jan. 1 amounted to about $30,000,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.— Eighty-six corporations, the record number for one day, were chartered by Secretary of State Hugo today. Their capitalization aggregated $3,288,920, and they included:

Ucan Specialties Corporation, specialties, novelties, merchandise, realty, personalty, $500,000; E. C. Condray, H. O. Johnson, C. C. Cousine, 233 Broadway.

Oakland Tire Co., Inc., auto, bicycle, carriage tires, $50,000; H. H. Jacobson, C. A. Weldon, S. Bernheim, 25 Nassau St.

Olean Macaroni Mfg. Co., Olean, macaroni, bread, food products, $25,000; S. Labarbera, J. March, T. Augimeri, Olean.

21 East Fortieth Street, Inc., realty, $428,000; G. Starrett, A. Rheinstein, R. E. Haas, 101 Park Av.

Fernclift Game Preserve, Inc., poultry, fish, breed, raise stock, $100,000; G. Bischoff, F. E. and G. C. Mayer, 1,763 58th St., Brooklyn.

Three Star Advertising Co., Inc., Buffalo, printing, $100,000; J. M. Thompson, J. E. and W. E. Caldwell, Buffalo.

Levy, Stern & Penfield, Inc., fur industry, $100,000; S. Penfield, S. Stern, H. Levy, 16 Fort Washington Av.

Chasanoff, Lowenthal & Meister, Inc., furs, wearing apparel, $15,000; E. Meister, B. Lowenthal, I. Chasanoff, 945 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Klein & Trachtenberg, Inc., realty, development, brokerage, $5,000; J. L. Hochman, I. D. Brokaw, A. Klein, 118 West 144th St.

Gabriel & Schall, Inc., chemicals, $100,000; H. and S. H. P. Schall, L. Gabriel, 205 Pearl St.

Brown, Young & Co., grocery, bakery, drug supplies, $60,000; H. I. Rosner, H. Young, I. J. Brown, 1,001 East 167th St., Bronx.

John C. Hegeman Co., Inc., contractors, builders, $40,000; G. E. Hargrave, O. C. Kunze, J. C. Hegeman, 332 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Las Novedades Publishers, Inc., printing, advertising, $300,000; G. Lee, M. De F. Galvan, M. Barsodi, 170 5th Av.

Patullo, Inc., women's dresses, $50,000; R. S. Molens, B. Zipser, M. Kirkpatrick, 66 North 11th St., Newark, N. J.

Harwell Pictures Corp'n, Nyack, films, moving pictures, $20,000; H. G. Kosch, R. M. Sully, F. D. Harwell, 729 7th Av.

Jennings Lace Works Corp'n, Millbrook, laces, silks, textile fabrics, $150,000; J. Bowen, W. W. Chace, W. L. Sackett, Park Av., Brooklyn.

Reed & Keller, Inc., florists' supplies, $50,000; S. Keller, W. N. and A. Reed, 272 Clinton Place, Hackensack, N. J.

Nautilus Co., Inc., vessels, barges, boats, $10,000; H. T. Wenrich, H. Hentze, W. J. Krauss, 300 Albany Av., Brooklyn.

Albert A. Snowden & Co., Inc., financial, business agents, $100,000; H. C. Tracy, A. A. and A. E. Snowden, 205 West 103d St.

E. B. Barlow Co., Inc., Binghamton, merchandise, accounting, stock taking, advisers for retail merchants, $100,000; I. D. Brougham, L. C. Barlow, O. R. Palmer, Hotel Crandall, Binghamton.

Hotel Louisburg, Inc., hotels, inns, restaurants, boarding houses, $50,000; C. Von B. Coleman, E. R. and A. M. Balch, 350 West 23d St.

The H. K. Barr Mfg. Co., Inc., mercantile, $25,000; F. D. McGarey, R. and H. K. Barr, 25 Beaver St.

42d Street Grill, Inc., restaurant, lunch room, cafe, $20,000; W. A. Milligan, P. W. Guzzardi, W. F. Healy, 547 St. Nicholas Av.

Keystone Sweater Co., Inc., Buffalo, sweaters, sweater vests, coats, knitted caps, leggings, $15,000; J. Sandler, W. Pincus, C. Elkin, 15 Superior St., Buffalo.

Central American Development Corp., Inc., mechanical engineers, $25,000; A. P. Barranco, H. R. Kunhardt, H. Ferrari, 17 Battery Place.

Christian-Smith Corp., advertising devices, novelties, $50,000; H. G. Kappus, N. C. Smith, J. M. Christian, 165 West 47th St.

Arbib & Ladenheim, Inc., furs, skins, $20,000; I. Schwartz, S. Landenheim, R. Arbib, 53 East 9th St.

P. M. & W. Schlichter, Inc., quarry, marble, tile, building material, realty, $20,000; F. C., J., and W. Schlichter, 1,070 Ogden Av.

Max Baum's, Inc., haberdashery, novelties, $15,000; R., G., and S. Baum, 12 Webster Av., New Rochelle.

Reider & Mesnicoff, Inc., drugs, chemicals, $10,000; I. Harrison, M. Mesnicoff, J. M. Reider, 794 2d Av.

The Jones-Rook Co., Inc., photographs, $10,000; V. G. Ellis, G. Wetzler, J. Rook, 60 Northern Av.

The West Indies Syndicate, Inc., realty, $15,000; A. H. Jackson, J. Immerman, J. F. Lynch, 2 Rector St.

Perfect Electric Battery Co., Inc., Brooklyn, electric batteries, $10,000; S. Fischer, J. Levy, H. Ratener, 490 Warwick St., Brooklyn.

Garfunkel & Gerth, Inc., furs, fur garments, $5,000; E. Schaefer, A. F. Gerth, H. I. Garfunkel, 140 Vermilyea Av.

Emilian Real Estate Corp., realty, $5,000; A. Chuaddelloni, L. Cevasco, G. Carraro, 2,387 Eighth Av.

Stiefvater Electric Co., Inc., Utica, contracting, electrical works, $15,000; C. W. Clare, A. C. and E. G. Stiefvater, Utica.

Schiller's Style Shop, Inc., ladies' dresses, $6,000; J. Blumberg, I. Stone, B. Schiller, 1,425 Madison Av.

William Wippert Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $10,000; C. B. Kane, E. M. and C. W. Wippert, 75 Inwood Place, Buffalo.

Marion Wood Products and Toy Co., Inc., Spring Valley, articles of wood, lumber, metal, $15,000; A. T. Goldfield, F. A. Marion, D. L. Cohen, 117 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Schram, Lieberman Co., Inc., cloaks, $20,000; R. Schram, H. Schiff, E. Raport, 324 West 161st St.

347 West 16th St. Co., Inc., realty, construction, $8,000; B. Hellinger, L. Rosenstraus, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway.

Monroe Cotton Mills, Inc., textiles, fabrics, $7,500; B. Davidson, J. Rosen, L. Ansben, 1,945 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Edgar Lehman, Inc., furs, leathers, skins, plushes, $5,000; M. Rosenthal, H. and E. Lehman, 301 West 21st St.

J. D. McQuade Shipping Co., Inc., freight brokers, $5,000; F. G. Mattuck, H. H. Mandel, R. Rosenberg, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Goodman Shows, Inc., shows, carnivals, $5,000; E. Mayer, B. B. and S. Goodman, 33 Essex St.

Eschai and Schelin, Inc., Brooklyn, leather goods, bags, trunks, $5,000; J. Feinman, H. Schelin, J. Eschai, 583 East 138th St.

143 Forsyth Street Co., Inc., merchandise, realty, personalty, brokerage, $5,000; L. Rosenstraus, I. I. Tankus, S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway.

117 Columbia Street Co., Inc., $10,000; 141 Forsyth Street Co., Inc., $5,000; same objects, same Directors as above.

City Auction and Sales Co., Inc., auctioneers, $5,000; P. Roth, E. Exel, J. B. Bott, 143 West 140th St.

Schoen-Abowitz Co., Inc., Brooklyn, boots, shoes, $10,000; J. A. Bowitz, B. and D. A. Schoen, 968 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Music Printing Co., Inc., music printing, $10,000; R. G. Dorrington, M. V. McDonald, D. Verberg, Jr., 22d St., Flushing.

Automobile Travel Serving, Inc., North Pelham, advertising, $5,000; M. H. Rupert, L. M. Baker, C. M. Barnard, 1 Madison Av.

Eureka Instrument and Appliance Co., Inc., Rochester, architectural, mechanical, engineering instruments, $5,000; R. H. Robeson, W. L. Heughes, C. G. Ford, Rochester.

Brooks Jewelry Co., Inc., Bronx, jewelry, $6,020; S. Selesko, R. Brooks, H. Silverman, 2,833 3d Av., Bronx.

Simplex Cloak Co., Inc., Huntington, ladies' cloaks, suits, $5,000; S. Blumenfeld, M. Meyers, G. Rodbell, 911 Tiffany St., Bronx.

B. F. Wood Engineers, Inc., engineers, principals, agents, electrical work, no par value, begin with $1,000; A. B. and W. E. F. Bradley, B. F. Wood, 233 Broadway.

Columbia Industrial Co., Inc., Buffalo, engineering, contracting, $10,000; M. A.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
15	Am. Water Wks. Elec. 1st pf.	70	70	70	72
100	Cities Service	279	277	277½	279
400	Cities Service pf	88¾	87¼	88	88½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric P.	25	26	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	95	100
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	86	Illinois Traction		46
Amer. Cities pf.	40	42	International Traction	49	51
American Gas	120	121	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Am. Gas & Electric	140	144	Interstate Electric	30	45
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	51	52	Interstate El. cum. pf.	90	95
Am. Light & Traction	359	364	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Light & Tr. pf.	112	114	Mississippi River Pow.	10	11½
Am. Power & Light	36	38	Miss. River Pow. pf.	38	41
Am. Power & Light pf.	91½	93½	Northern Ohio Electric	40	44
Amer. Public Utilities	38	42	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	50	53
Amer. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	74	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E.	10½	11½	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	56	60
Am. W. W. & E. part.	26	29	Northern States Power	101	104
Appalachian Power	7	8	Nor. States Power pf.	97	99
Appalachian Power pf.	38	41	Northern Texas Elec.	60	...
Carolina Power & Lt.	44	45	Northern Texas El. pf.	83½	87½
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	100	101	Ozark Pow. & Water	43	46
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75	Pacific Gas & Electric	64	68
Central States Elec.	17	18½	Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	92	94
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	75	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Colorado Power	29	32	Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Colorado Power pf.	100	103	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	...
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	60	Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	83	Republic Ry. & Light	46	48
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	73	75
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	...
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Southern Cal. Edison	91	93
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Eastern Texas Electric	62	66	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	89½	92	Standard Gas & Elec.	10	13
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	101	Standard G. & El. pf.	37	40
Electric Properties	63	67	Tampa Electric	122	127
El Paso Electric	120	125	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	8	10
El Paso Electric pf.	100	...	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	40	44
Empire Properties	63	67	Toledo Traction	53	55
Empire D. Electric	90	93	United Light & Rys.	46	48
Federal Light & Trac.	14	16	Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	51	54	Western Power	17	19
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	34	37	Western Power pf.	65	68
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	West Penn. pf.	103	107
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101

BONDS.

Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s.	70½	81	L. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90	102
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s.	90	93½	Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96
Cent. Ill. Light 5s.	95	97	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.	90	95
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932.	88	92	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Cin.; G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	102	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	89	90	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s.	96½	100
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '21.	79	83	Miss R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	70	77
Cwealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	93	95
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	99	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31.	83	87
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926.	100	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	97	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99½	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42.	91	94	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	99	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	88	...
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	...	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	90	...
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	Seattle Elec. cons. 5s.	93½	97
El Paso Electric 5s.	96	99	Stan. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26.	99½	100½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	98	99
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	93	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.	97	...
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	99	101	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26.	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '40.	89½	90	W., W. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	98	100	Western Power 1st 5s.	99	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	...	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
			West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	99	100
			Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24.	99	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ahmeek	98	97½	97½
285	Alas. Gold	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Allouez	67¼	67¼	67¼
545	Am. Zinc	36½	36	36
15	Do pf.	66½	66¾	66½
265	Ariz. Chem.	14½	13½	13½
5	Butte & B.	1½	1½	1½
100	Cal. & Ariz.	79	79	79
10	Cal. & Hec.	550	550	550
10	Cliff Min.	75c.	75c.	75c.
262	Cop. Range	62¾	62¾	62¾
30	Davis Daly	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
80	East Butte	13½	13½	13⅝
40	Franklin	8½	8½	8½
2	Hancock	14½	14½	14½
170	Indiana	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
275	Isl. Creek	62	62	62
100	Do pf.	91	91	91
28	Isle Royale	32½	32½	32½
225	Mass. Con.	13	13	13
110	Michigan	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
35	Mohawk	81	80½	80½
100	New Idria	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
220	North Butte	21	21	21
1	North Lake	1	1	1
185	Old Domin	60½	60	60½
39	Osceola	88	83½	86
695	Pond Creek	19½	19	19½
10	Quincy	88	88	88
6,660	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
50	Shannon	8½	8½	8½
100	South Utah	30c.	30c.	30c.
20	St. M. Land	80	80	80
545	Sup. & Bost.	6¾	6¼	6¾
20	Superior	14	14	14
1,103	Tamarack	57⅜	57	57⅜
30	Trinity	4½	4¼	4½
200	Tuolumne	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	U. S. Smelt.	56	56	56
56	Do pf.	51	50½	51
220	Utah Apex	2⅝	2½	2⅝
675	Utah Con.	19	17⅝	19
200	Utah Cop.	107¼	107¼	107¼
250	Utah Metals	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
50	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼
550	Wyandot	1¼	1	1¼

Railroads.

50	Bost. & Alb.	170¾	170	170
1	Bost. Elev.	70	70	70
505	New Haven	40½	39	39
115	Rutland pf.	34½	33	33
10	Union Pac.	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞
64	W. E. St. R. R.	53	54	54
1	Do pf.	74	74	74

Miscellaneous.

26	Am. A. C. pf	99½	98½	98½
100	Am. P. Serv.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Do pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	Am. Sugar	107	106½	106½
3	Do pf.	120	120	120
20	Am. Wool pf	96¾	96½	96½
1,315	A. G& W. I.	95½	93¾	94¼
15	Do pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾
50	Cuban Cem.	14¾	14½	14½
83	Edison Elec.	205	205	205
200	Drug Co.	90¼	90½	90½
4	Int. Port C.	15	15	15
94	Do pf.	30	30	30
10	Mass. Gas.	80¾	80½	80½
5	Do pf.	79	79	79
130	New Riv. pf	84	84	84
52	N. E. Tel.	121½	121½	121¾
55	P. A. Sug.	32½	31½	31½
170	Reece But.	15⅛	15	15¼
40	Reece Fold.	4	4	4
87	Swift & Co.	136½	135½	136½
16	Torrington	58½	58	58½
15	Do pf.	31¾	31¼	31¼
192	Un. Fruit	138½	137¼	138½
140	Un. S. Mac.	56	55½	55½
19	Do pf.	30	30	30
1,455	Ventura Oil	7¼	7	7
50	West. Union	94	94	94

Bonds.

$3,000	Am. A. G. 5s	80	80	80
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¼	91½	91¼
14,000	Do 5s	100¾	100½	100¾
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101½	101⅝	101½
1,000	Miss. R. 5s	77	77	77
1,000	New Riv. 5s	80½	80½	80½
12,000	Swift & Co. 5s	101½	101½	101¼
2,000	U. S. S. 6s	105	105	105
3,000	W. T. & T. 5s	100	100	100

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ala. Co.	80	80	80
100	Balt. Tube	100½	100½	100¾
10	Bank of Balt.	153	153	153
170	Con. Coal	101¼	101	101
600	Con. Power	123½	121	123½
350	Cosden Ref.	15¾	15	15⅝
2,076	Con. Gas	114¾	114½	114½
20	Do. pf.	5	5	5
130	Davidson Ch.	41½	41	41¾
110	Elkhorn Coal	24	23¾	24
100	M. & M. Nat. B.	31	31	31
37	Mt. V. Mills pf.	64	64	64
20	Public Serv. Bldg. pf.	102	102	102
25	Seaboard pf.	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
38	United Rys.	32	32	32
435	Way'l'dO. & G.	4½	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$5,000	A. C. Line of Con.	cfts. 101	101	101

BALTIMORE—Continued.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Canton Co. 5s.	100	100	100
1,000	City Is. & Sub. Wash. 5s.	102	102	102
4,000	C. City Ry. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
9,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94½	94¼	94½
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	92	92	92
11,000	Cos. Ref. 6s.	103¼	103¼	103¼
10,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s.	107	106½	107
3,000	Elkh. Corp. 6s	99	99	99
5,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Knoxv. Tr. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
2,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s.	100¾	100½	100¾
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	Mt. V. notes.	100	100	100
1,000	N. Balt. Tr. 5s.	100	100	100
5,000	Spar. Pt. 4½s	97½	97½	97¾
1,000	U. Ry. 1st 4s	83½	83½	83¼
1,000	Do. inc. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾
2,000	Wil. & Wel. 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Am. Shipbldg	62	61	62
6	Booth F. pf.	86	85	86
50	Chi. P. Tool.	67	67	67
10	Chi. Rys. I.	71	71	71
14	Deere pf.	99	99	99
17	Diamond M.	122	122	122
40	Hartman	71	70¾	70¾
74	Lindsay	17	16¾	17
25	Linde Air.	287½	287½	287½
25	Nat. Carbon.	305	305	305
25	Do pf.	131	130½	131
185	Prest-o-lite	119	112	119
530	People's Gas.	91	89¾	91
122	Public Svc.	107½	107½	107½
3	Do pf.	100	100	100
16	Quaker Oats.	310	310	310
5	Do pf.	112	112	112
297	Sears-Roe	224	223½	224
751	S. Warner	86½	85¼	86
149	Swift & Co.	137	135½	137
300	Un. Carbide.	189	184	189
150	Wilson	61	60½	61

Bonds.

$3,000	Peo. Gas 5s.	100¼	100½	100¼
1,000	Com. El. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
4,000	Ogden Gas 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Wil. 1st 6s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15,000	C. E. 1st 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
17,000	Swift 1st 5s.	101½	101½	101½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Cam. Iron	45	45	45
20	Ins. of N. A.	26	26	26
1,935	Lake S. Cp.	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛
10	Lehigh Nav.	82	82	82
252	Lehigh Val.	74⅝	73⅞	74
10	L. V. tr. pf.	45	45	45
513	Penn. R. R.	55	54⅝	54⅞
14	Penn. S. Mfg	95	95	95
50	Phila. Co.	38	38	38
59	Phila. Elec.	32⅝	32½	32⅝
2,240	P. R. T. t. c.	29½	28¾	29⅜
25	Phila. Trac.	81	81	81
40	Reading	92¾	92	92⅝
830	Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
275	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6	6¼
40	Union Trac.	43	43	43
115	U. G. Imp.	88	88¼	88
2	U. G. Co.	225	225	225
20	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼
245	Cramp & S.	78	70	77½

Bonds.

$8,000	E. & P. T. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
3,000	Key. Tel. 5s.	98⅝	98⅝	98
3,000	L. S. inc. 5s.	52	52	52
1,000	Leh. Val. 4s.	90	90	90
15,000	P. Elec. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Do w. i.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6,000	Reading 4s.	94½	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Read. T. 5s.	113	113	113
5,000	Welsbach 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. S. Pipe.	19½	18½	19½
45	Caney River.	44½	44½	44½
150	Cru. Steel	66¼	65	65
50	Col. Gas	39	39	39
100	Ind. Brew	3½	3½	3½
330	Do pf.	15½	15¼	15½
10	Lone Star	94	94	94
170	M. L. & H.	65¾	65½	65¾
10	N. Fire. pf.	16	16	16
4,722	Ohio Fuel S.	54¼	51¾	52¾
865	Ohio F. Oil	21	20	20
10	Pitts. Brew	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Pitts. P. G.	130¼	130	130¼
721	Pure Oil	20½	20	20½
100	Pitts. O. & G	11½	11½	11½
28,800	Mt. Shasta	90	77	90
1,800	Pitts. Jer.	110	100	110
1,400	Pitts. Con.	10c	8c	8c
100	San Toy	15	15	15
776	W. El. rts.	⅝	½	¼
40	West. Elec.	52	52	52
70	West. A. B.	148½	148¼	148¼

Bonds.

$1,000	W. P. Ry. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were improving on the Consolidated Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day. The strength displayed by the railroad shares attracted special attention. Reports that the Government was taking steps looking toward the arming of American ships against submarine attacks exerted a favorable influence. Union Pacific was a leader.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am. Beet S.	90¾	91⅛	90¾
50	Am. Can	43⅝	43	43½
50	Am. Linseed	17½	17½	17½
150	Am. Loco	71¼	70¾	71
100	Am. S. & R.	98½	97	97½
300	Ana. Copper	76¼	75¼	75⅞
10	A. T. & S.F.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
100	Baldwin L.	54½	53¾	54¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	76⅝	76⅛	76⅜
1,250	Cent. Leath.	84⅝	83¾	83¾
120	Ches. & Ohio	59	58¾	58¾
210	C., M. & St. P	82	80¾	82
120	Chino Cop.	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛
20	Col. F. & I.	44¼	44¼	44¼
30	Corn Prod.	21	21	21
790	Cru. Steel	66	64¾	65
890	Cuba Cane S.	38	36⅝	37
460	Erie	26¾	25⅞	26⅛
50	Gt. N. Ore	31½	31½	31½
80	Insp. Cop.	55½	55	55⅜
360	Int. Mer. M.	24⅞	23¾	23⅞
1,920	Do pf.	69⅜	67¾	68⅝
	Int. Nickel	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
100	Int. Paper	40	38⅝	38⅝
30	Inter. Con.	13¼	13¼	13⅛
100	Ken. Copper	44	43⅝	44
50	Lehigh Val.	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝
50	Max. Motor	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
600	Mexican Pet.	90¼	88⅝	89⅜
20	Miami Cop.	37	37	37
200	Nat. E. & S.	32¾	31½	32¼
20	N. Y. Cent.	95¼	95	95
740	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40¼	38⅝	38⅝
20	Norf. & W.	128¼	128¼	128¼
50	Nor. Pacific	103¾	103¼	103½
50	Ohio C. Gas.	100¼	100¼	100¼
40	Pacific Mail.	22½	22¼	22½
10	Pennsylvania	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
40	People's Gas.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
880	Pitts. C. cfs. of dep.	47	45½	45⅝
150	Ray Copper	25⅝	25½	25⅝
1,180	Reading	93	92½	92⅝
90	Rep. I. & S.	76⅝	76	76
100	Southern Pac	93½	92⅝	93⅜
290	South. Ry.	29⅜	28¼	29
30	Studebaker	103½	103½	103½
50	Tenn. Cop.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞
50	Tob. Prod.	53¾	53½	53¾
4,000	McKinley-D.	53	50	53
400	†M. M. Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	†Mojave T.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mon. Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	†Mon. Chief	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†M. Gold M.	56	56	56
4,000	†Mother L.	40	38	39
1,500	†N. H. M.	85	85	85
500	N. U. Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,300	Nip. M. Co.	8½	7⅞	8
500	†Nixon Nev.	65	65	65
10,000	†O. C., new, w.	1¼	1	1¼
3,700	†Old E. L.	48	45	48
800	Plus.-Idaho	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,500	P. M. & Mill	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	†Rex C. M.	36	34	36
1,200	†Roch. Mines	60	59	60
1,600	†Sec. V. Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	Santa R. D.	4	4	4
400	†S. G. G. M.	4¼	4	4¼
100	†Sec. Thirty	11½	11½	11½
500	Sen. C. P.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1,200	Seno. Cop.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	S.K. of Arg.	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,500	†Silver Pick	17	17	17
1,500	†Sloc. Star.	24	23	24
1,300	Sol. N. Zinc	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Stan. S.-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,300	†Suc. Min.	40	38	40
4,600	†S. M. (a pr.)	40	37	39
150	†Tom Reed	2	2	2
5,000	†Tom. B. G.	34	32	33
500	†Ton. Belm.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
8,000	Ton. Ext.	8¾	8½	8¾
550	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6	6¼
1,000	†Ton. Min.	14	14	14
6,000	†Ton. R. E.	26	25	25¼
1,600	†Troy-Ariz.	54	50	52
1,500	Tuol. Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
	Un. Eastern	4½	4½	4½
2,600	Un. M. of A.	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,000	†U. S. C. M.	8	8	8
2,800	†U.S. Tung.	22	20	22
1,500	Un. V. Ext.	35½	35	35¼
	700 U. G. M. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
	750 †Va. Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	200 †W. E. Con.	65	65	65
6,500	†W.C.M. Co.	48	45	47
7,300	†Yer. M. C.	25	24	26

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	†Ad. Silver	28	28	28
2,800	A.-Br. C. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
11,000	A. M. Corp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	†A. S. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
19,200	†Ariz. Chlo.	⅛	⅛	⅛
	†Ariz. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
22,300	†Atlanta	15	14	14½
3,400	†Beaver Con.	50	46	50
500	†Beaver Cob.	48	48	48
850	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	B. L. C. Co.	5	5	5
3,450	†B.C. (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	†B.Cr. (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Bing. Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Bost. Creek	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,100	Bost. & Mon.	66	66	66
3,600	†Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	Buf. Mines	1½	1½	1½
1,100	B. C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	9½	9½	9½
4,700	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Calliz. Min.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Caledonia	58	57	58
2,700	†Cal. & Jer.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
5,500	Canada Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	Carlisle Min.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,700

COTTON UP $4 A BALE

Market Closes Very Steady, with General List Showing Net Advances of 57 to 86 Points.

The cotton market was very strong yesterday, and there was an advance of about $4 per bale. The volume of trading was relatively light. May contracts sold up to 16.47c, a gain of 82 points from Saturday's closing figure, and the highest price reached since that delivery sold at 13.93c, when the break in diplomatic relations with Germany was announced a week ago last Saturday. The market closed very steady, with the general list showing net advances of 57 to 86 points.

The trade seemed to take a more optimistic view of the shipping situation, based no doubt on the report that fewer ships were being sunk. Buying was also encouraged by expectations that the census report, to be issued this morning, would show a very large amount of cotton consumed by domestic mills during the month of January. There was also a report from the cotton goods trade that the Government demand was beginning to be felt.

The fact that spot houses were good buyers of cotton for March delivery served to emphasize the strength of the spot situation. Liverpool cables attributed firmness there to apprehensions of scarcity as a result of small shipments from this side.

Yesterday's range of prices follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
February	....	....	....	16.18@16.22	15.32
March	15.89	16.51	15.69	16.30@16.31	15.44
April	15.86	15.87	15.86	16.35@	15.45
May	15.83	16.47	15.83	16.44@16.46	15.65
June	....	....	....	16.46@	15.67
July	15.94	16.50	15.92	16.48@16.50	15.72
August	....	....	....	16.26@16.28	15.55
September	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.16	15.57
October	15.94	16.07	15.60	16.04@16.05	15.45
December	15.74	16.23	15.74	16.16@16.18	15.59
January	....	....	....	16.25@	15.66

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 75 points higher, at 16.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were: New Orleans, 17.19c; Galveston 16.60c; Savannah, nominal, 18¼c; Memphis, nominal, 17c; Augusta, 16.32c; Houston, 16.45c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as in moderate demand, with middling upland at 10.84d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 7,000. Imports not given. Futures opened quiet, 18 to 22 points higher than Friday; and closed near months firm, distant months steady at a net advance of 16@37 points. March-April, 10.47d; May-June, 10.36d; July-August, 9.94d; October-November, 9.65d; January-February, 9.50d. Manchester—Yarns dull and irregular; cloths dull. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 15.82c; May, 16c; July, 16.07c; October, 15.72c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 21,223 bales, compared with 83,951 bales last year. Stocks total 1,399,563, compared with 1,626,581 last year.

The day's exports were 21,128 bales, making 3,855,314 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The action of the wheat market yesterday showed quite plainly that shorts had covered on Saturday's advance, leaving the market in a comparatively weak technical position. At any rate, after an unexpectedly firm opening, due to a feeling of relief that the number of boats lost over the holiday had been smaller, prices sold off sharply, and at the close were ⅝c to 1¼c net lower. The domestic visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 853,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 619,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.02; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.10; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.09, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.77	1.72⅝	1.73⅞	1.74⅝	1.28¼
July	1.52½	1.47⅜	1.48¼	1.49⅝	1.21⅝
September	1.41¼	1.37⅞	1.38⅝	1.39⅝	..

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the unfavorable shipping situation and after opening steady in sympathy with wheat, prices soon developed weakness and closed ⅝ to ⅞c net lower. The visible supply increased 1,225,000 for the week compared with an increase of 1,248,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15½, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	1.03	1.01	1.01⅝	1.02½	78⅜
July	1.01¼	99½	1.00	1.00⅝	77⅛

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the same factors which dominated wheat and corn, and at the close snowed net losses of ⅝c. The visible supply decreased 1,042,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 196,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 66@66½c; No. 2 white, 66½@c; No. 3 white, 65½@66c; No. 4 white, 64½@65c; fancy clipped white, 71½@73½c; ordinary clipped white, 69½@71c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	57⅝	55½	56	56⅝	45⅜
July	55⅞	54	54½	55⅛	46⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active and easier. Reports that activities on the part of the Belgium Relief Commission will be suspended for the time being at least, as well as large receipts of hogs over the holiday and the shipping situation, caused liquidation and discouraged buying. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 53,000, estimated for Wednesday 40,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	16.80	16.57	16.57	16.77	10.20
July	16.92	16.70	16.72	16.90	10.37
Ribs—					
May	15.90	15.67	15.72	15.85	11.40
July	16.00	15.80	15.82	15.95	11.55
Pork—					
May	30.20	29.80	29.95	30.12	20.60
July	29.60	29.20	29.30	29.55	20.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet, total sales amounting to 4,100 barrels. Early in the day prices were firmer in sympathy with the strength in the cotton market, which brought about a certain amount of buying. Longs sold on the early advance and prices lost most of the gain, closing generally 2 to 5 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	....	....	12.70@	12.60
February	12.55	12.50	12.49@12.50	12.40
March	12.71	12.65	12.70@12.69	12.60
April	....	....	12.36@12.36	12.25
May	12.30	12.25	12.24@12.28	12.22
June	12.23	12.23	12.20@12.23	12.21
July	12.25	12.22	12.20@12.23	12.21
August	....	....	12.22@12.27	12.20
September	12.12	12.12	12.10@12.25	12.12

COFFEE.

The coffee market was comparatively quiet yesterday, with prices sagging off under scattering liquidation and a little selling which appeared to come from trade sources. After opening at 8.20, May contracts sold off to 8.15 or about ten points from the high level reached on the bulge of Saturday, and the market closed at a net loss of 8@12 points. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	8.03@8.04	8.14
March	8.19	8.07	8.07@8.08	8.19
April	....	....	8.11@8.12	8.22
May	8.20	8.15	8.15@8.16	8.24
June	....	....	8.19@8.20	8.28
July	8.33	8.28	8.28@8.29	8.32
August	....	....	8.26@8.27	8.33
September	8.37	8.30	8.29@8.31	8.37
October	....	....	8.32@8.33	8.41
November	....	....	8.35@8.36	8.45
December	8.49	8.42	8.43@8.44	8.49
January	....	....	8.41@8.42	8.53

SUGAR.

Trading in the market for sugar futures was exciting and the volume of business was as large as any day since the beginning of the market. The excitement was the result of the unfavorable political conditions in Cuba and led to active covering of shorts, as well as considerable buying by trade interests and commission houses. Closing prices were 30 to 41 points above Saturday's finals, or within 6 to 7 points of the best prices of the day. Sales were estimated at about 46,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.49	4.15	4.43@4.48	4.08
March	4.45	4.15	4.44@4.45	4.03
April	4.45	4.17	4.44@4.45	4.03
May	4.40	4.16	4.40@4.42	4.03
June	4.20	4.17	4.41@4.43	4.05
July	4.34	4.20	4.42@4.44	4.08
August	4.21	4.21	4.43@4.45	4.10
September	4.45	4.21	4.45@4.46	4.12
October	4.14	4.14	4.36@4.38	4.06
November	....	....	.... @28@4.30	3.98
December	....	....	4.29@4.30	3.99

The local market for refined sugar was firm, and while two refiners were unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated, three advanced list prices 25 points to the basis of 7c for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was firm, and while spot prices remained nominally unchanged in the absence of business, there was nothing offering at present prices, but refiners were not inclined to follow the advance, and preferred to wait more definite news regarding the political situation in Cuba. The close was firm at 4c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.02c for centrifugal and 4.15c for molasses, all nominal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,853 packages. Quite a shortage of fine grades of fresh creamery and prices were advanced about 1c. A good deal of the stock due here has not arrived, and there is much uncertainty as to when it will get in. The needs of the trade could hardly be met, and buyers bid sharply for the little stock that was offered. The secondary grades are selling much better and values are hardening, though there is still a very wide range to quotations. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 45½@46c; extras, (92 score,) 45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@44c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 35@37½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46½c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 38¼@43c; seconds, 36@38c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39¼@39½c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@43½c; good to prime, 38½@42c; common to fair, 29@38c; renovated, extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts two days, 6,685 cases. A good many more eggs have been delivered since Saturday than indicated by the posted receipts, and the expresses were delivering a rather liberal quantities at the close. Early in the day the market was unsettled and irregular, but with a generally steady to firm tone, exchange sales in the morning ranging 40@41c for firsts. Later there was pressure to sell at 40@40½c, and at the close the market broke considerably under liberal offerings and weakening advices from the West. Some sales were made on 'Change in the afternoon at 44@44½c. Much of the stock arriving is more or less frosted and of very irregular value. Storage eggs in light supply; a few early sales of very desirable marks reached 43½c, but later the same goods were offered lower, and values are unsettled in the range quoted. Nearby eggs opened about steady, but at the close there was pressure to sell at easier prices; the market closed weak. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 44½@45c; extra firsts, 43½@46c; firsts, 41½@42½c; seconds and lower grades, 43½@44c; refrigerator, finest, 42½@43c; good to average best, 41@42c; lower grades, 40@40½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@48c; ordinary to good, 46@47c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@48c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 44½@46c.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sands<N Y Cons RR.
Stoddard<Edwards.
Degan, as executor<Degan.
Behrman<Newtown Supply Co.
Kelsey<George H Reeves, Inc.
Miller<New York & Queens Co Ry Co.
Dwyer<same.
Remainder of calendar passed until Feb. 15, 1917.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1498.

WAR.

The effects of war on finances are clearly brought out in The Annalist every Monday. High-class weekly dealing with developments on the Exchanges, in industries, in economics generally. 10 cents on all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Cose, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Sundh Elec Co<Cutler-Hammer Co.
Same<Gen Elec Co.
Hart<US.
Gennert<Burke & J.
Slinger<Am Drug Synd
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 337, P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Hewitt<Speyer.
DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.
Bartholomew<Lissberger.
Sarason<Lehigh Paper Mills.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co<Jones.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.
Case on—Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Consumers Pie Baking Co.
At 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.
US<Christie.
At 2 P. M.—General motions.
Wakeman<Doubleday.
Jensen<"Everhard."
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Case on—Shewan<Olympia.
Case on—Healy<Moran Towing & Trans Co.
Lehigh Val R Co<Transfer No 17.
Hansen<SS Compo-nello.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.
Re Gleason.
Re Shea.
Re Mott.
Picard<Simpson, Ellar<Associated Hat Mfg.
Rose<Balfe.
Kerbaugh<CNY.
Abrahamson<Steele.
Waldorf Astoria Hotel Co<CNY.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Re Turbo Elec Const.
Lask<Roth.
Reiss<B H R R.
Deoch An Doris, Inc<B'way & 7th Av Co.
Florshein<Purdy, (2.)
Heyneman<Heyneman.
Haber<Orsyng.
Elefante<Fiyits.
Yetman Litho Co<Bancroft Holding Co.
Backey<Tide Water Oil Co. (2.)
Adams<White Oaks Mines Cons, Inc.
Goldberg<Jarmulowsky
Buckouski<Hexamer, (2.)
Flanagan<Flanagan.
Schatzberg<Chemical Co of Am.
Re CNY<Andrews.
Re same<Levy.
Willis<Lemberth.
Ernst<Shurman.
CNY<Loughran.
Palmer<Pinkham.
Broderick<Am Sugar Ref Co.
Glenn<58th St Amuse Co, (2.)
Frances Mfg Co<Maslansky.
Pekarsky<Pekarsky.
Salley<Salley.
Dougherty<Dougherty.
Kaufman<Globe Indem
Garfein<McGovern.
Burke<Held.
Santee<Ambrose Frank & Co.
CNY<Ferguson.
Same<Ella Harding, Inc.
Brown<Graveur.
Kelly<Rogers, (2.)
Asche<Asche.
Ingram<Ingram.
Newmark<Rollnick.
Gans<Gans.
Sch<Patterson.
Sherry<Goodstein.
Zuno<Dumphy.
Plotnick<Plotnick.
Adams<Dows.
De Monks, (Waterbury Dry)
Sullivan<Rivers, (2.)
Silverstein<Eiseman, (2.)
Re Mabie.
Sloan Daniel Motor Co<Cochran.
Weitz<Sandringham Hotel Co.
Feldman<Regenbogen.
Brown<Perera.
Davin<Isman.
Cooper & Evans Co<U S Safety Co.
Miller<Prince, (2.)
Block<Block.
McKee<Bingham.
Robb<Hayes.
Re Tilton.
Re Hirsch.
Murray<Prendergast.
Bank<N Y Cons RR.
Harasmock<Farmers' Feed Co.
Spitzer<Childs Co.
Bromley<Erie R R.
PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
General calendar:
N Kronman & Co< Comp Transatlantica
Chelius<Chaims.
Nechamkin<Nechamkin.
Giarizzo<Giarizzo, Seville<Seville.
Bacas<Cacas.
Zoozi<Zoozi.
Miller<Lethbridge, (2.)
Weiss<Harmatz.
Lersner<Lutheran Cemetery.
Greenwald<Greenwald.
Ambert Rty Corp<Reinhardt.
Amalgamated Mills<Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
Radda<Radda.
Preferred causes:
Hasselberger<Riley.
Int R T Co<Chadwick.
Re CNV (W 165th St.)
Taylor<Town of Sanbornton, N H.
Felsenstein<Felsenstyn.
Moltz<Sterling Motor Truck Co.
Case on.
PART IV.—Keeess.
PART VI.—Orqway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the terms.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—The Barrett Co<Odell<Naughton.
Weeks<Casazza.
Larbizobal<San Pedro Elec Light, &c, Co.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Egbert<Berdsong.
Briggs<Renault Selling Branch.
Edle<Knox.
Bertie<Simpson.
Case on.
Brown<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Brinberg<Oliver Typewriter Co.
Burt & Co<Cowan & Bros.
Hickey<Silver Motor Co, (2.)
Garcia<Mathiessen.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Rest Co.
Jones<Emery.
Boggs<NY Rys.
Tighe<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Kaiser<Int R T Co.
Barrett<Steinhardt.
Caputo<Eppens Smith.
Lehman<Rosenthal.
Woods<Clyde.
Bergamini<Negri.
S Peristein<Suffield.
H Peristein<same.
Arbotsky<Garlick.
Sternberg<Indep Order Free Sons of Israel.
Kelly<42d St. &c. Ry.
Keenan<N Y Rys.
Small<Ocean SS Co.
Bliven<West St Ry.
Willard Co.
Krentzman<Betts.
Feder<Smith.
Galuska<Cent RR of N J.
Gang<N Y Rys.
Goldstein<Peerless Holding Co, Inc.
Harrison<Y M C A of CNY.
Levine<N Y Rys.
Meyer<Hudson Trust.
M Pincus<3d Av RR.
R Pincus<same.
Georgia<N Y, N H & H RR.
Scott<N Y Rys.
P Topousis<Lahn.
P Topousis<same.
Collins<Taylor.
Crutchfield<3d Av Ry.
Hansen<Massillo.
Mohr<Turner.
McGuinness<Union Ry.
Perrotta<same.
Gross<National Biscuit Co, Inc.
Roos<Universal Film
PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Garrett<Solomon.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Masquera<Sarina.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Walsh<Lynch.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brennan<Tooker.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller<CNY.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Dempsey<Nor Am Eastern Const Co.
Gould<Graul Gerli & Co
Levy<Letwin.
Bankers Service Corp<2 Nat Bk of Alleghany.
Moon<Moon.
Shipman Imp Co<Lawrence Canning Co.
CNY<Tolk.
Freedman<Sterling Brass Co.
Wheeler-McDowell Co<Cent Opera House.
The People, &c<Great A & P Tea Co.
PART XV.—Erianger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mackenzie<Seaboard Nat'l Bank.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of
John Gallagher.
Wills for probate:
Katharine L Cammann.
Frances A Elliott.
Wm R Goodheart.
Maria R Perris.
John J Monahan.
James Gravagna.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—George H Huber.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Feldman<Wood.
Simpson Bros<Weingarten.
Aisberg<Landau.
Rogall<Ourbach.
Clarke<Albert Frank & Co.
Columbia Trust Co<de Maurice.
Hyams<Jumphrey.
Seelig<De Camillis.
Reimann<Morrow.
Walker<Sire.
Bristor<Gallagher.
Frankle<Goldberg.
Tymonevitz<Terry & Tench Co.
Sherwin<Goldfarb.
Barahach<Schultz.
Brander<Minkoffsky.
Geller<Friedman.
Caldrone<Lint-B-R, &c, Corp.
Anawax<Schwartz.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Klein<Gilliland.
Fishbein<Int R T Co.
Goodman<NY Gas, &c
Sperber<Careful Rity.
Hurley<Wood.
Modern Tent Works<Liberal Trading Co.
Zimmerman<Stern.
Fagen<Gordon.
Orshansky<Wolf.
Bessenior M T Co<Vollkel.
Rothstein<Singer.
Schimzinger<Diamond.
Horne<same.
Mulcahy<Chernoff.
Gugino<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Zwirn<Diamond-stone.
Wolff<Heller.
Golden<Aborn Real Estate.
Treanor<Fitzsimmons.
Dupitz<Mennasse.
Schor<N Y Rys.
Silverstein<Rhode Island Ins Co.
Sturn<Blauner.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Kazan Carpet Co<Decker.
Nelson, Lee & Green<Daly.
PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Borak<Moyses.
Wilkin<Sweeney, (2.)
Blaker Supply Co<142 West 26th St Rty
Davis<Cohen.
Gordon Eng Co<Jenkins.
Blonsky<Levy.
Craft<Prudential Ins.
Tannenbaum<
Gutomer (2).
PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bowery Sav. Bk.<Solomon.
Bowery Sav. Bk.<Roamstatter-Mahl & O. Thomas. Robertson<Tully—Manfred W. Ehrich. Pope<Lederer—Sol Kuhn. Elmer<Weisler. Charles J. Leslie. Heyman<D'Onofrio, Inc.—Edward Lauterbach. Macchi<Levy—Jerome H. Buck. Ramsey<Weinberg—William Bondy. Jones<Sananes—Eugene B. Spiegelberg.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—O'Connor<Olmsted—John H. Rogan. Postal Life Ins. Co.<Croyden Corp.—Abraham J. Halprin. Curtis<Lyons—Langdon P. Marvin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Katharine Connolly<William Connolly—William Connolly.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
Re CNY (Yates Av.)
Taurone.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Jacobs.
Rogers<Greenberg.
Miller<Wooley.
Barbier<Milligan.
Re Oppenheimer Furnishing Co.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Van Fetten<Van Pettten.
Wade<Wade.
Abraham<Abraham.
Kuntz, Jr<Kuntz.
De Picciotto<De Picciotto.
Wade<Wade.
I.—Tierney, J.
Atlinger<Inter RT Co.
Rosen<N Y Rys
Ackner<Margolis
Duncan<Inter R T Co.
Hough<Rosenhelmer
Schmaltz<N Y Cons R R
Cahn<Gray
Shadoff<Balzman (2)
Draper<Gee
Koenig<Dorrnges
DeMayo<Inter RT Co.
Leonard<Treprton & Co.
Lanzman<Uhler
Nirenberg<Fischer
Blum<Kolkmann
Elmendorf<L I El RR
Hamberger<City of N Y
Dottie<O'Rourke
Hoeberman<CNY.
Rappaport<Johnson (2)
Kwvoy<Bottong
Forrestier<Kennedy (2)
Tofano<Bronx H N Co.
Reinstein<Hahn
Hilsenrad<VanHoven
DeSannis<Smith
Benematsky<Patton
Weinstock<Hecht
Lakowski<Antes
Schlansky<Block
Legous<Marvin.
Mutual Paper &c Co.
Walton.
Anderson, Waist, &c, Co<Meyer.
Schilian<Shapiro.
Hyman<Universal S L Co.
Levin<Levin.
Cummings<Gamont H.
Hall<Whitney.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bowery Sav. Bk.<Solomon.
Alfred Steckler, Jr.<O. Thomas. Robertson<Tully—Manfred W. Ehrich. Pope<Lederer—Sol Kuhn. Elmer<Weisler. Charles J. Leslie. Heyman<D'Onofrio, Inc.—Edward Lauterbach. Macchi<Levy—Jerome H. Buck. Ramsey<Weinberg—William Bondy. Jones<Sananes—Eugene B. Spiegelberg.
SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—O'Connor<Olmsted—John H. Rogan. Postal Life Ins. Co.<Croyden Corp.—Abraham J. Halprin. Curtis<Lyons—Langdon P. Marvin.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Katharine Connolly<William Connolly—William Connolly.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Anna G Kaiser.
George Schmid.
Cornelius Leary.
Thomas Everest.
Peter J Peterman.
Emma M K Hagelweide.
Frank W Hohl.
Henrietta Todd.
Daniel Doherty.
Alida Lange.
Rose Stevens.
Friedolin Dels.
Charles L Ellinger.
Moses Rekzy.
Olga Rogers.
Martin Smith.
Martin L Henry.
Gertrude Fuchs.
Emma Eifert.
Calvin D Hicok.
Motions:
Predolin Dels.
Charles Dreiwitz.
John Erhard.
Cornelius Leary.
Fredolin Dels.
Cornelius Leary.
Julia L Ellis.
Samuel G Dayton.
John Anderson.
Accountings:
Charles Dreitwitz.
Michael A Brennan.
Lawrence Katz.
Paulina Eberhardt (the younger.) Guardianship:
George Neville.
Walter Munn, Jr.
Helen M Munn.
Dorothy E Munn.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will: Mary A Radlein.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Kraitz—Young Stove Co.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—City Real Estate Co.<Puritz et al.—Joseph P. Morrissey. Lenox<Mark et al.—John J. Hynes. Littau and ano.<Alleman et al.—Edward D. Dowling.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Well<Absar Realty Co.—Harold H. Straus. Well<Absar Realty Co.—John Davis.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—George W. Howell<Otto Lippmann et al.—John P. Leo, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Duffy<NY, Q Co Ry.
Hartnett<same.
Gugel<Hiscox.
Gersheska<Bklyn Daily Times, Inc.
Traskomo<same, (2.)
CNY<Newton.
Sands<McGovern.
Bendheim<McCaffrey.
Burkhardt<Burkhardt.
Cooper<Naumburg.
Madden<Underhill.
Milner<Vreeland.
Cardashian<Pan Pac Int Exposition Co.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Briscoe<LT Stevenson, Inc.
People<Burtonski.
Aron<Aron.
Lowenstein<Geyser.
Blitfeld<Bloomberg.
Kahn<Holland.
PART II.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Robinson, Randazzo, Price, Karstra, Epstein, Feltman, Von Goehde, Steinberg, Halter.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Klatt<Klatt.
Wenger<Wenger.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Liberman<Liberman.
Harrigan<N E RR.
Brennan<Bladen.
Loomis<Loomis.
Binder<Binder.
Harleman<Harleman.
The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No case will be set down for a day upon the call:
Glefeld<Giglio.
Hecht<Hecht.
Bernstein<Bernstein, Levison<Levison.
Fertilla<Fertilla.
Armer<Armer.
Kaplan<Neugas.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3862.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Clark<N Y Rys Co.
Anderson<NY Cons R R.
Connaughton<McGovern, Empire-K Co.
Hauff<Levy Dairy Co.
Hoehn<De Nauau Co.
Weller, Doyle<Ames.
Weissner<Dieckman.
Garrett<Ward Co.
Rosenkrantz<Standard Motor Ser Co.
Friedman<C, I & B R.
Emmerich<NY Cons RR.
Smith<Nassau RR.
Grimes<same.
Thomson<Maquki Realties et al.
Simpson<Nass R et al.
Seidman<Transit Dev Co et al.
Bleiweiss<CNY.
Lipshitz<Rindeman et al.
Low<B H RR.
Herron<Omdal.
Reis Co<Post.
Brandifino<Nass RR.
Lavine<Tartarsky.
Prusch<Nassau RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Sea<Sheepshead Bay Ferry Co.
Rauchfuss<B H RR.
Fryckholm<same.
Hennesy<Nassau RR.
State Bank<Levine et al.
Hines<NY Cons RR.
Mazzucca<Sullivan.
Pomerentz<Foerster.
Brumbaber<Guidone.
Taylor<Zingral.
Schwartz<Mattison.
Freiherr<Mills.
Culcas<Long Island Motor Co.
Egan<Hemmerdinger.
Watson<Briggs.
Carlsen<Bliss Co.
Sherman<Edison El Ill Co.
Smith<Taylor.
Parella<Bernagozzi et al.
Mitchell<Bottaro.
Bakke<Ohl.
Kelly<Daubert et al.
Matysko<Cheresh.
Sweeney<Miner.
Dunham & Black<Paige-Detroit Co.
Schofield<C I & B R.
Bellenkopf<Rubin Rity Co<CNY Cons RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3862.
All causes from 8352 to 8982 will be called on Feb. 16 at 3 P. M. in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until 8982 shall have been reached. Causes may be marked "ready" by either party before the call.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Johanna Schmidt.
William Williams.
Lewis S Sherman.
Charles MacKrell.
Simon Well.
Katharine Cass.
Eugene Conrán.
Adel Hyatt.
Aaron Warskowsky.
Anton Lopresti.
Administration of:
Salomon Friedman.
Accounting of:
James McStay.
John Murphy.
Joel Ranchlin.
John Knowenhoven.
Louisa Werlin.
Joseph Huhn.
James McCormack.
George Zellhoeffer.
John Giles.
Mary Farrell.
John J Stroud.
Jeremiah Reid.
Eugene Monnia.
Jane Fitzfeather.
John B Meillo.
Jane Dillon.
Estates of:
M Bracco.
Mary Mahon.
Leiser Rabinowski.
Warren S Burt.
George Weisman.
Eugene Monnia.
Rebecca, Waldan.
Archibald Schentone.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.
Arnold<Healy.
Chichocki<Berdowsky.
Merk<Kornblum.
Henderson<Nassau Electric RR.
Gallo<B H RR.
Levy<same.
Cavallaro<same.
Taft<N Y Cons RR.
Carew<Berall.
Rappaport<Iorio.
Roman<Nassa El RR.
Bara<Nehheimer.
Moglia<Nassau El RR
Williams<Reynolds.
Kessler<Isaacowitz.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Walsh<Van Amringe.
Stephenson<Ford.
Corcoran<N Y C R R.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Whitehead<Morse.
Highest number reached on call, 341.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—9:42 A. M.
Fay<Star Company.
Doyle<Roselle Heights Realty Co.
Fischer<Mauser Mfg.
People<Guerin.
De Pasquale<United Cigar Stores Co.
Karukas<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Fusco<CNY, NH & H RR Co.
Croppi<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Dinofrio<Muller.
Hubbell Hardwood Corp<Burnett.
Birnie<Crothers.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Bunnofsky<Leh V RR.
Hilka<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor

CARNEGIE ACQUIRES CORNER ON 90TH ST

Pays Nearly $2,000,000 for Plot to Protect Home from an Apartment House.

CHAS. A. COULD IS SELLER

Fifth Avenue Tract at Present Is Sole Reminder in District of "Country Road" Days.

To protect his home from the threatened intrusion of a tall apartment house, Andrew Carnegie has paid between $1,750,000 and $2,000,000 for the large vacant plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street. It is opposite Mr. Carnegie's home and garden, having a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 102 feet, half the block front, and 255½ fee on Ninetieth Street. It is the largest parcel of unimproved property in the upper Fifth Avenue residential section below Ninety-fifth Street.

Mr. Carnegie bought the plot from Charles A. Gould, President of the Gould Coupler Company, who has owned most of the property for twenty-five years and four years ago succeeded, after long negotiations, in getting the immediate corner. Mr. Gould was one of the pioneer buyers of land in the Carnegie Hill centre, his first purchase being two or three years before Mr. Carnegie bought the larger part of the block between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, now occupied by his home. The Gould plot was assessed last year at $965,000.

For more than twenty-five years the Ninetieth Street corner has been one of the curious sights in that select residential centre from the striking contract it presents to the magnificent homes near by. An old wooden shack, a memorial of the days of rocks and goats, occupies the Fifth Avenue frontage, and its proprietor has made a comfortable living in dispensing pink lemonade, "bollvars," popcorn, peanuts, bananas, and other refreshments to visitors on their tour of inspection up the avenue. Of late years it has been a popular stopping place for chauffeurs of the Fifth Avenue buses, which of late made Ninetieth Street their halfway stopping place for supplies of gasoline. Now that Mr. Carnegie has obtained possession, this ancient landmark of the days when upper Fifth Avenue was a country road will doubtless disappear.

Mr. Carnegie, it is understood, will adopt the same policy with his recent purchase as with the large plot similar in size at the northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, opposite the north side of his house, which he acquired for protective purposes soon after completing his residence over twenty years ago. He held that property to sell to congenial neighbors for high class residence improvment, and within the last few years it has all been sold. Otto H. Kahn, about two years ago, bought the Ninety-first Street corner and on his new city home, one of the finest on the avenue, is nearing completion, while just to the east are the homes of James A. Burden, John Hays Hammond, and John B. Trevor, and near the Madison Avenue corner Mr. Carnegie sold the last remaining corner a year ago to Charles M. MacNeill, President of the Utah Copper Company, who is erecting a fine dwelling.

The former ironmaster's desire to own the Ninetieth Street plot is said to have been stimulated by the building last year of the twelve-story apartment house in the block between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the handsome home of his former partner, Henry Phipps, on the Eighty-seventh Street corner. The plot, which had been vacant for many years, was offered to Mr. Phipps at a high figure and he declined to buy.

The lower half of the block in which Mr. Carnegie has made his purchase is occupied by four attractive residences. That of Archer M. Huntington adjoins the Carnegie plot, below that is the residence of Jay Gould, and the other two are owned respectively by Elizabeth W. Van Ingen and Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, formerly Miss Jennie A. Crocker of San Francisco.

CITY HAS A PSYCHIATRIST.

Dr. Raynor Will Examine Mentality of Prisoners on Blackwell's Island.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, yesterday appointed Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor chief physician-psychiatrist for the city's penal institutions. The position is a new one, and carries with it a salary of $2,160 a year. Dr. Raynor left for Blackwell's Island immediately to begin work, and will have under him two physicians and a dentist.

Dr Raynor's duty will be to examine the mentality of all prisoners committed to the reformatory and penitentiary and about 10 per cent. of the prisoners committed to the workhouse.

According to Commissioner Lewis a large part of the difficulty in handling prisoners arises from their deranged mental conditions, and he believes that when they are examined it will be possible to send them to the particular institutions to which they are fitted and where they can be placed at the particular kind of work to which they are adapted.

Dr. Raynor has been senior physician at the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. He began as junior assistant physician there, and since 1910 has been in charge of the examination of patients upon their reception. He was graduated from Syracuse University in 1904.

TRAFFIC IN SIDE STREETS.

8,555 Vehicles Counted In West 45th Street In Business Day.

In preparation for the traffic luncheon at Delmonico's on Feb. 21 the Fifth Avenue Association has made a traffic canvas to ascertain the number of vehicles using the more important side streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues on the average business day. The count was made between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. on Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets. In the five streets below Forty-second Street it was found that the number of commercial vehicles exceeded the passenger vehicles. In Thirty-seventh Street the count showed that in one day 1,446 commercial vehicles passed west to 572 passenger vehicles and 1,153 commercial vehicles passed east to 574 passenger vehicles.

The largest number of vehicles using any single street was found in Forty-fifth Street, where the day's total was 5,555. Many of the merchants there have proposed that the street be widened between Park and Sixth Avenues by removing the encroachments and cutting off part of the sidewalk on both sides.

Commercial Travelers Want Vote.

George W. Wickersham, Charles H. Sherrill, and William M. Calder will be the principal speakers at the annual banquet of the Associated Commercial Travelers of America tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which a campaign to obtain suffrage for commercial travelers will be inaugurated. Banners and electric illumination carrying the slogan "Votes for Voters" will be in every portion of the banquet hall and Astor Gallery, and Mr. Wickersham, who favored the absentee registration bill that would have given to commercial travelers the right to register, will make the principal address on the subject.

Will Lecture on the Luther Cult.

"The mystery and meaning of the Luther Cult" is the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, which will be given at Delmonico's this afternoon under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Andrew Carnegie's purchase from Charles A. Gould of the large vacant plot on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, opposite his home, for nearly $2,000,000, was the chief feature of interest in the realty market yesterday.

The resale of the Canal Street plot fronting the Manhattan Bridge approach by the operators who acquired it last week indicated a return to investment activity in the lower Bowery section.

In the upper west side centre the five-story apartment house on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 133d Street, 25 by 92, was purchased by Daniel H. Jackson from Samuel Roberts Taylor. The brokers in the sale were Du Bois & Taylor, representing the seller, and Henry I. Cooper, representing the buyer.

Resale of Manhattan Bridge Plaza Property.

The one-story building 145 and 147 Canal Street, facing Manhattan Bridge Plaza, on a plot 35.3 by 74.10 by irregular, has been resold by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, to Jacob J. Schmukler.

This property was acquired by the sellers last week in connection with the abutting parcel, 47 to 53 Chrystie Street.

A six-story building will be erected on the site by the buyer. Jacob Finkelstein & Son negotiated the sale.

Tenement Investments.

James Kyle & Sons sold for the Siemann estate to an investor the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, two four-story buildings, on a plot 25 by 100 feet.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold 712 West 176th Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 158, to Abraham Zanderer for cash. Nathan Regenstreich and Hyman Bloom were the brokers.

Daniel H. Jackson purchased from Samuel Roberts Taylor the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 133d Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 26 by 92. The purchaser was represented by Henry I. Cooper and the seller by Du Bois & Taylor.

$250,000 Loan for Lower Broadway Building.

A loan of $250,000 has been made by Augustus Hemenway, Morris Gray, and Henry L. Shattuck, trustees of the Hemenway estate of Boston to the Thirty-seven Broadway Company for the new six-story office building about to be erected on the plot at 35 to 39 Broadway recently purchased by the exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. The old buildings, which adjoin the Aldrich Building, on the corner of Morris Street, will be torn down for the new structure, which will be used as the executive offices of the purchasing firm.

Bronx Sales.

H. A. Douglas & Co. sold the northeast corner of East 188th Street and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, fronting 108 feet on the Concourse, for George Schaile & Son to Herman J. Eckhoff for an all cash consideration of $55,000. The purchaser will immediately improve the plot.

Frederick Brown, operator, purchased for cash from the Phelan estates 2,246 and 2,250 Grand Concourse and Boulevard, two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 100 by 100. Richard H. Scobie negotiated the deal, which involved the sum of $150,000.

James T. Barry has purchased from the Steinmetz Construction Company the five-story building at 1,262 Brook Avenue, plot 45 by 100. In exchange the latter took the plot, 81 by 95, on the southwest corner of Eastern Avenue and 174th Street. Paul Rines and George Costar were the brokers in the deal.

Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Suburban Home Company purchased from Morris S. Koeppel 1,299 Lincoln Place, a four-story double flat, on a plot 24 by 72. In part payment the buyer gives a lot in Morris Park. H. M. Olsson negotiated the trade.

Long Island.

F. H. Reeve, sales agent for Little Neck Hills, has sold to George Butler a large plot on Rugby Place, near Brow-Vale Drive at Little Neck Hills. The purchaser is having plans drawn for a semi-bungalow to be built at once.

The birthplace of Walt Whitman at West Hills, east of Huntington, which was purchased a few weeks ago by N. H. Brewster of Flushing, has been sold by the latter to Theodore Hall of Huntington.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for the Lorena Company two plots, one located on Seneca Street, the other on Saranac Street, Ardsley Park, adjoining the Ardsley Club, to Alfred E. Schmeider. This property adjoins Mr. Schmeider's large estate.

Choice Fulton Street Corner Lease.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for a term of years the store and basement at 96-98 Nassau Street, corner of Fulton Street, to Joseph Hilton, who conducts a chain of clothing stores. A. Raymond & Co., who own the building and occupy the store, will retire from business after a continuous occupancy of more than sixty years. The space leased has been held at $30,000 a year.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for George H. and Lloyd Warren, trustees of the George H. Warren estate, the five-story building at 145 Madison Avenue, to the Madison Lunch Company. It adjoins the southeast corner of Thirty-second Street, which the Susquehanna Silk Mills have completed their new twelve-story building.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, with Pease & Elliman, have leased an entire floor in the Morton business building, 631 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, for Mrs. Levi P. Morton to Berkley Merwin, Inc., men's tailors, now at 389 Fifth Avenue.

Ernest F. Hafner leased the four-story building 231 West Fifty-fourth Street, to the Broadway Used Car Company for a term of years.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor at 37-39 Liberty Street, and a large portion of the third floor for a term of years to Sohmer & Harris. William Sohmer, former Controller of the State of New York, is the senior member of this firm.

Henry Hof leased for N. Schnurmacher the entire building at 404 East Thirty-first Street for a term of eight years, to Michael R. Giusti. After extensive alterations these premdises will be used for studios.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased the southwest corner of 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, formerly occupied by the Liggett-Riker,Hegeman Company, to the United Stores Realty Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

James Kyle & Sons leased the four-story building 224 Lexington Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets for Mrs. Fannie M. Wallace for a term of years.

Everett M. Seixas Company leased for Mrs. John F. Carroll, 40 West Fifty-seventh Street, to H. K. Kevorkian, art dealer, who will use the lower floors for his business and sublet the balance as bachelor apartments.

Loans Placed.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a first mortgage of $25,000 at 4½ per cent. on the five-story apartment house, with store, at 151 East Eighty-sixth Street, east of Lexington Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100.

Quinlan & Leland have placed a loan of $37,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the five-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Decatur Avenue and 198th Street.

First Day's Work in Realty Board's Campaign a Success.

The Real Estate Board of New York begun its membership campaign yesterday.

A committee of 207 men was divided into sixty-nine three-men teams and assigned to various sections of the city by Joseph P. Day, Chairman.

They were instructed in a brief address by Laurence McGuire, President of the Board, on the principal points underlying the campaign—that of increasing the influence of the board, in its work in the legislative halls at Albany and in the municipal councils in this city, thereby to better combat measures inimical to real property.

At 12:30 the teams went to the Hotel Mantinique for luncheon and reported a large number of names of business men and public officials, among the latter being that of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. The canvass will continue until Saturday.

American Real Estate Company Moves to 141 Broadway.

The receivers of the American Real Estate Company have vacated the old offices of the company at 527 Fifth Avenue and moved to the eighth floor of the Washington Life Building at 141 Broadway.

This move is in accordance with the policy of the receivers to cut down expenses, which has already produced excellent results, as shown in the recent report made to the Supreme Court.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Norfolk St, 19 to 27, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 1,847, to a three-story store; S. Shepard, 1,851 3d Av, owner; M. Zipkes, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

60th St, 208 to 212 West, to three five-story tenements; J. Wupperman, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., owner; I. Henry Glaser, 7 West 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

148th st, 234 to 240 West, to a two-story garage and stable; R. H. Macy & Co., 348 Broadway, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Manhattan.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Seven attorney's name is omitted after party of the second part.

JOHN ST, 17-23, n s, 101.6 ft w of Nassau St, runs n —x–x0.1x n 49.6xw—x s 0.4½x w —x s 31.10x92.9½ to street x e 77.7⅛ to beginning; Otto Volkening et al. to Elta Realty Corp., 1,239 Madison Av, bond and security, Feb. 10; attorneys, Norwood & Walsh, 68 William St.....$100

JONES ST, 21, n s, 175 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x100, foreclosure Jan. 11, 1917; George H. Francoeur, referee, to Hy T. Nichols, 323 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 8; attorneys, Rollins & R., 32 Nassau St.....$5,000

LEXINGTON AV, 463, e s, 40 ft n of 46th St, 20x70.6, foreclosure Jan. 26, 1917; William Klein, referee, to Henry Keale, 421 Decatur St, Brooklyn, Feb. 13; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$24,000

PEARL ST, 25, n e corner of Whitehall St, 27.10x81.11x irregular, foreclosure Jan. 11; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Margaret M. Carey, 16 West 49th St, Feb. 13; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$90,000

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret M. Carey to 25 Pearl Street Corporation, 111 Broadway, mtg $100,000, Feb. 13; attorney same.....$1

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 16, n s, 340.5 ft e of Hudson St, run n 100x e 18.10x s e 13.10x s 86.6x w 22.1 to beginning, foreclosure; George H. Francoeur, referee, to Hy T. Nichols, 323 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; attorneys, Rollins & R., 32 Nassau St..$4,500

THOMPSON ST, e s, 245 ft n of Prince St, strip, 0.6x96.3; West Broadway, w s, 245.5 ft n of Prince St, strip, 0.7x96.4; Arthur L. Marvin to Andrew C. Benedict, 320 West 76th St, and Arthur L. Marvin, Englewood, N. J., 1-3 part, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Clarence A. Spear, 79 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Same to Burdette K. Marvin, at Riverside, Cal., 1-3 part, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, same.....$1

WEST END AV, 12, e s, 50.4 ft s of 60th St, 25x100; Emma, wife of Frederick Voleing, to Theodore F. Volzing, Sea Cliff, L. I., all liens, confirmation deed, Feb. 9; attorney, Hy L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.....$1

1ST AV, 1,278-1,280, e s, 45.4 ft s of 68th St, 40x80.4x60.1; Joseph Kuron to Worcester Holding Co., 111 Bleecker St, all liens, Feb. 8; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 120 Bway....$100

1ST AV, 1,266-1,268, n e corner of 68th St, 40.4x68.1x irregular, Feb. 13; Margaret M. Carey to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, due and int as per bond; attorney, Frederick L. Allen, 55 Cedar St.$60,000

3D AV, n w s, at s w s of 42d St, 98.9x100, Feb. 10; Mary B. Weeks and Burton B. Weeks to William P. Draper, 21 Kebo St, Bar Harbor, Me., 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$80,000

Lexington Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

60th St, 208 to 212 West, to three five-story tenements; J. Wupperman, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., owner; I. Henry Glaser, 7 West 42d St, architect; cost, $15,000.

148th st, 234 to 240 West, to a two-story garage and stable; R. H. Macy & Co., 348 Broadway, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Manhattan.

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THOMPSON ST, e s, 245 ft n of Prince St, strip, 0.6x96.3; West Broadway, w s, 245.5 ft n of Prince St, strip, 0.7x96.4; Arthur L. Marvin to Andrew C. Benedict, 320 West 76th St, and Arthur L. Marvin, Englewood, N. J., 1-3 part, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Clarence A. Spear, 79 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Same to Burdette K. Marvin, at Riverside, Cal., 1-3 part, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, same.....$1

WEST END AV, 12, e s, 50.4 ft s of 60th St, 25x100; Emma, wife of Frederick Voleing, to Theodore F. Volzing, Sea Cliff, L. I., all liens, confirmation deed, Feb. 9; attorney, Hy L. Schaefer, 55 Liberty St.....$1

1ST AV, 1,278-1,280, e s, 45.4 ft s of 68th St, 40x80.4x60.1; Joseph Kuron to Worcester Holding Co., 111 Bleecker St, all liens, Feb. 8; attorney, Jacob Gordon, 120 Bway....$100

1ST AV, 1,266-1,268, n e corner of 68th St, 40.4x68.1x irregular, Feb. 13; Margaret M. Carey to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, due and int as per bond; attorney, Frederick L. Allen, 55 Cedar St.$60,000

3D AV, n w s, at s w s of 42d St, 98.9x100, Feb. 10; Mary B. Weeks and Burton B. Weeks to William P. Draper, 21 Kebo St, Bar Harbor, Me., 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$80,000

121ST ST, n s, 154 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x101.11, Jan. 29; Byron H. and Edith Caples to H. B. Guthrie, 2 West 55th St, 8 months, int as per bond; address, 71 Broadway.....$800

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, being Lot 868, map of Laconia Park; Frank Morello to Amelia Matthews, Lambertville, N. J., Feb. 8, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$500

JACKSON AV, 752, e s, 18x87.6; Jacob Schano to Fannie R. Edelmann, 1,115 East 14th St, Brooklyn, and another, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

JEROME AV, s e corner Burnside Av, 106.1 x100x100; Mary Ann Ayr to Jeremiah J. George F. Moody to United Real Estate and Trust Co., 1,605 Farnam St, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; Same to same, prior mtg $50,000, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$40,000

LOTS 211 to 214, map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Teresa Tengstrom to Annie H. Foster, 37 Elizabeth St, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

MORRIS AV, n w corner 150th St, 59.2x100; Caritina Spallone et al to Gaetano Colon, 990 Trinity Av, prior mtg $74,500, Jan. 5, demand 6 p. c. given as collateral security for $3,000; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$3,000

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 192.11 ft n of Adee Av, 50x59.6 to centre line of Elliott Av x52.4 x74.5; Brome Bros Builders, Inc., to Samuel M. Balls, 423 East 160th St, Feb. 1, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

152D ST, 540 East, s s, 50x116.7; Caritina Spallone et al to Gaetano Colon, 990 Trinity Av, Jan. 5, demand 6 p. c. given as collateral security for payment $3,000; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,307, store and basement; Gifford Pinchot, Milford, Penn., to J. Jorgenson, 251 West 81st St, and William G. Jorgenson, 1 Beech Tree Terpace, Bronxville, N. Y., firm Johns Jorgenson & Son, 10 years, from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Thompson, W. & P., 52 Wall St.

Option to purchase and $6,000

EAST BROADWAY, 57, second and fourth floors; Julius H. Eisenstein to Harry Stein, 97 East Broadway, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; address on the premises.....$1,050

JOHN ST, 17 to 23, n s, 101.6 ft w of Nassau St, 77.7x92.9x irregular, all; lease to improve and alter buildings at cost of $4,000 to $5,000 and option to purchase; Etta Realty Corporation to John V. Cockcroft, Inc., 71 and 73 Nassau St, 21 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$28,000

SPRING ST, 54, store and basement; Anna Nicolini to Singer Sewing Machine Co., 149 Broadway, 3 years, from May 1, 1917.....$600

VARICK ST, 71, alfred J. Herrtman et al. trustees, to Abraham Sheftman, 155 Allen St, 3 2-12 years, from March 1, 1917; attorney, Meyer Bosker, 55 William St.$7,400

67TH AV, 201, store and basement; Sarah J. W. Bent to Sam Rosen, 201 6th Av, 8 7-12 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Isaac Steinhaus, 238 Broadway.....$2,400

117TH ST, 12 and 14 West, all; Mortimer and Hy. G. Rouse, trustees of will of Callman Rouse, to Nathan Bloom, 190 2d Av, 3 years, from Feb. 17; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$6,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

22D ST, 261 to 265 West; J. P. Duffy Co. against Gold Theatre Corporation and Max Gold, owners and contractors; Cantina & Griscolo, contractor.....$100

92D ST, 66 West; Apirian & Rabinowitz, Inc., against Anna A. Byrne, owner and contractor $230

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 108; Benjamin Harrison against Hebrew Free Loan Society, Inc., et al., Feb. 9, 1917.....$1,745

25TH ST, 513 to 519 West; Deslaurier's Column Mold Co. of New York, Inc., against Marginal Realty Corporation et al., Jan. 12, 1917.....$490

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV 1,632; Harry Pinkowitz against John Diehl et al., July 13, 1916...$71

194TH ST, n s, between Valentine and Briggs Avs, 100x104x irregular; Mayer Malbin against Poe Park Construction Co., Inc., et al., Oct. 13, 1916.....$1,427

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

BROADWAY, 37 and 39; Augustus Hemenway, Morris Grav, and Henrv L. Shattuck, trustees, loan Thirty-seven Broadway Co., Inc., to erect a six-story office and loft building $250,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

FORSYTH ST, 206; F. William Helde against Joe Weiser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

86TH ST, 245 East; 85th St, 209 East, and Dusrie St, 82; Marie Scheimann against Marie Naughton et al., action to declare lien; attorney, L. S. Posner.

Bronx.

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 287.3 ft n of 141st St, 25x80; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Bernard P. Gibney et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

GRAND BOULEVARD, AND CONCOURSE, n w s, 197 ft n e of 183d St, 50x179; Elizabeth J. Haynes against Kayamee Realty Corporation, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

GRAY ST, s e corner of Wood Av, 25.5x 101.9; Elizabeth K. Dooling against Emelie Ochsner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 81.6 ft s of 172d St, 21x70; George W. Howell against Otto Lippman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

WOOD AV, s s, 101.9 ft w of Gray St, 25x 98.1; Elizabeth K. Dooling against Emelie Ochsner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

177TH ST, n s, 19.9 ft w of Hughes Av, 175.8x174.7; Marie Schiemann, as administratrix, against Annie Naughton, action to recover moneys; attorney, L. S. Posner.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Monday, February 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co., at Bridge Arch No. 31, Pratt Street, N. Y. City, Three Boxes of Scallops, (adulterated,) "Water Soaked Scallops."

The scallops will be on exhibition on the day of sale from 9 A. M. to noon.

Dated, New York, February 9, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Administrator, New York County.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1886, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1916, was published in The CITY RECORD, three times each week, for three weeks, beginning January 18th, 1917.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York.

PRICE $6,500

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 234 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor. Two fine bedrooms and bath on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

An Actual Photograph.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAINS!

Beautiful 1-family homes of 6 to 10 rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus a porch, lawn and garden. Some with garages. Little cash, easy terms. Illustrated list mailed on request, or come today.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 22nd Ave. & 66th St., BROOKLYN. Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

24 minutes on Sea Beach Sub. Park Row to 22nd Ave.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES

Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN

22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot, will sell for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay for rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property.

B. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

VILLAGE FARM

HUNTINGTON, near station and schools. Large plot, rich soil, high, healthy location, fine view; fruit and shade trees; 6-room house with water supply and bath; $2,500. Liberal terms. Koster & Cornehsen, Huntington Station, opposite depot.

Commuters!

Floral Park—Several homes with large plots in best residence section, close to station; attractive prices. Send for list. GOLDSMITH, Room 1005, 110 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 CASH NOW

AND 4 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large Rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City.

ERRORS OF OMISSION

in providing life, fire or title insurance usually leads to fatal consequences. Protect your real estate titles in Bergen and Rockland Counties by entrusting them to us. Write for booklet. A.

NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO. HACKENSACK, N. J. N. Y. Rep., Glass K. Carver, 80 Wall St.

LEONA MAISON BOGOTA TEA ROOMS
Homes for rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK BOGOTA, N.J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS

Wanted in exchange for income and investment properties, located in best sections Brooklyn; cash added if necessary. Address OWNER, 243 Times Downtown.

CASH ADDED

with well-located income properties in Brooklyn for good building lots. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Way Back From the Street

On a terraced knoll, with many splendid trees, stands a fine old house, right on "The Green" and in the heart of Norwalk. There are 16 rooms, 4 baths; fireplaces, heat, gas, electricity, &c., and 18 acres of land, right in the city—an opportunity seldom offered. Price $40,000.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

103 ACRES

for sale at Waterford, Conn., with 9-room house, barn, stable, outhouses; five minutes from New London, on State road; plenty fruit and timber.

Will Sell Very Reasonably. MME. NAFTAL, 69 West 45th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CINCINNATI BUILDING For Rent

ONLY vacant building on Race Street, between Fourth and Seventh, in the Ladies' Shopping District. Seven stories and basement.

Write or wire

EDWIN M. KAHN

care THE FREDERICK A. SCHMIDT CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO

MODERN FIREPROOF BLDG. 3 ELEVATORS.

STORE And BASEMENT 14000 SQ. FEET

ENTIRE FLOOR 7500 SQ. FEET

VERY REASONABLE RENT. 54-60 LAFAYETTE STREET

FIFTH AVE. STORE

BETWEEN 34th & 42nd STS. TO LET

Reasonable Rent. Long Term Lease.

Wm. A. White & Sons 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.

A Very Desirable Light Suite of 6 Private Offices, 12 Outside Rooms

Corner, Unobstructed Light and Outlook. In Magnificent Fireproof 30-Story Building. Rent Only $1250 Yearly, is Worth $3,000

In Heart and Centre of the City. World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartment to Lease.

Apartment in most desirable location for lease, furnished or unfurnished. Rent unfurnished, $4,000. 12 Rooms, 3 Baths, completely appointed, handsome furniture, highest grade rugs, china, etc. An exceptional opportunity; references must accompany any offerings. Address Box N 206 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

500 WEST 140TH ST.

3 ROOMS, $500 PER YEAR.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE NEW BUILDING. SEE SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—12% income property, east side; first mortgage $16,000, 4½%; bargain. Logan & Smith, 610 Candler Building.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Factory site on the Bronx River, near 180th St., 100x109; estate; must sell. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS AND PARTIES otherwise interested:

Take notice that the following is a copy of an order duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of January, 1917:

Court Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court held in and for the County of New York in the County Court House of said county on the 8th day of January, 1917.—Present: Hon. PETER A. HENDRICK, Justice.

In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ADOLPH VIETOR, trading as FREDERICK PROBST & COMPANY, to JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Assignee.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Joseph M. Proskauer, Assignee in this proceeding, verfied January 5th, 1917, and on motion of Rosenberg & Ball, attorneys for the Assignee, it is

Ordered, That all creditors whose names appear on the books of the Assignor or on the schedules filed herein or who have filed claims and addresses with the Assignee and the parties otherwise interested in the estate of the above-named Assignor, including the Assignor and surety on the bond of the Assignee, show cause at a Special Term

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BACHELOR wants apartment of two rooms, with bath or shower, furnished and service, separate entrance, preferably between 68th and 72d, West. Box 60, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

A JEWISH gentleman of means desires permanent home in a congenial family; good pay; explain home conditions in detail; absolutely confidential. N 211 Times Downtown.

A JEWISH gentleman desires room and bath, below 42d St., Manhattan; breakfast if possible; liberal pay. N 210 Times Downtown.

Pleasant quarters, young couple; with, without board; kitchen; private family; piano privileges; will share expenses; reasonable. B 127 Times.

Gentleman desires furnished room, steam heat, running water, and breakfast, with refined family; answer, full particulars. B 117 Times.

WANTED immediately, furnished room for lady, east side, between 59th and 77th Sts. Answer, E. B., 12 East 73d.

Castilian young man would like to give Spanish lessons for furnished room. B 104 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

66TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share an elegant home in the comforts of an exclusive home. Plaza 6631.

78D, 302 WEST.—First class suite, parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms, with all conveniences; best location; excellent board; near subway, "L"; references; phone.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large room with sun parlor adjoining; reference exchanged; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—THE GEORGIAN. Newly decorated suite, electricity; excellent table.

82D, 9 WEST.—Newly opened; suites, singly; electricity; warm, comfortable house; table unsurpassed.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light, southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, for two gentlemen; private house; private family; good table; reasonable. Tel. 6933 Riverside.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) the Columbia.—Few pleasant, single, steam-heated rooms; excellent board $5 up. Tel. 4021 Morn.

156TH, 555 WEST, (THE LAFAYETTE INN.)—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 30 Minutes Downtown N. R. Fare 5c. 30 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per week, including meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

WEST END AV., 844.—Double, single rooms; best home table; steam; electricity.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey

Handsomely furnished suites, with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $35 weekly for two people. 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

Country Houses Wanted.

REFINED, elderly woman wants congenial boarding place outside city where son can join her week-ends. B 129 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

A LOCOMOBILE "6-48" TOURING. Special body, entire chassis starting; cost $5,700; sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th St.

A REO 1915 TOURING, $500. Like new; cost $1,050; thoroughly dependable; ideal for private family. 505 West 79th, near River Drive.

Attractive Used Car Sale.—Forty late models; one or all; lease expires March 1. 350 Halsey St., Newark.

CADILLAC, 1917, touring car, practically good as new; death in family reason for selling. Phone 2360 Gramercy. Mr. Foster.

FIAT "30," latest importation; touring and limousine bodies; like new; cost $6,500; sacrifice, Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE.—Hupmobile roadster, 1916, overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed as new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile coupe, overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed good as new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile limousine, overhauled, repainted, guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

HUPMOBILE.—1916 Hupmobile touring car, overhauled, guaranteed as new, perfect condition, repainted. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway. Phone 1616 Circle.

LOCOMOBILE Six, touring body; detachable Victoria top; excellent condition; fully equipped. See Klason, Thedford's Garage, 137 West 89th.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, 1915, 6-38; appearance new; condition perfect; Westinghouse springs. Columbus 9869.

MONARCH.—7-passenger, 8-cylinder Monarch touring car, in good running condition; a bargain. Chas E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

OAKLAND 1917 EIGHT-CYLINDER. Beautiful 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles by owner, who is compelled to sell at a sacrifice. Can be seen at 150 West 53th.

OVERLAND, six-cylinder 1916 touring car, seating 7 comfortably; 1915 Packard 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige 7-passenger touring car; 1915 Scripps-Booth roadster. Prices attractive. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; appearance and condition like new; price $950 cash; act quick. For further particulars see manager, 101 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1912 limousine, with 7-passenger touring car body; also 2 new tires; recently overhauled by Packard Motor Co.; $600. Address E. H. Finlay, South Orange, N. J.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR. Aristocratic Peerless limousine, 1914; in beautiful condition throughout; guaranteed mechanically perfect; 1916 body; starting, lighting system; also extra touring body; sacrifice. 150 West 55th St.

PIERCE-ARROW LANDAU.—48-B2 curved roof 7-passenger Landau in elegant condition; car is offered for sale owing to financial difficulties; no dealers need apply. X 375 Times Annex.

ROLLS-ROYCE for sale. Telephone between 9 and 11 A. M. Audubon 4430.

S. G. V.—Beautiful S. G. V. limousine, landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline. 423 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

SPRINGFIELD sedan bodies; sacrifice. Limousine bodies, cars, one-man tops. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 8th floor.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 light 4 Sedan touring; in splendid condition; imported gray Bedford cloth lining; equipped with Perfection heater, rounded radiator; smartest demountable car in New York; sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. J. H. Driscoll, Manager.

STUDEBAKER, SERIES 17, TOURING, PRICE $725. This car cost $1,190, and the newness has not been worn off; is in absolutely perfect condition, and must be seen to appreciate the big value; splendid equipment; one extra inflated shoe, all tools; in fact, car is as complete as the day it left the factory; open to mechanical inspection, and will demonstrate day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG. MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT. MARION-SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat Speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 coupe, slightly used; 1916 Overland 5-passenger touring car; Mercer Special racebout, speedy and able; 1916 Overland 7-passenger touring car, used for demonstrating. Prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, seven-passenger; in excellent condition; make offer. J. J. Barrett, 15 Brookfield St., White Plains, N. Y.

1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH runabout; condition throughout guaranteed; $475. 150 W. 55th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

$875 BUYS 1916 OVERLAND LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM; six-cylinder Continental motor; like new; cost $2,750; sacrifice act quick. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th St.

$750 BUYS CHALMERS COUPELET; latest model; electric lights, self-starter; cost $2,450; time payments, trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine for hire; elegant, reasonable; monthly preferred; owner drives; best references. William Schwartz, 211 West 106th St. Academy 1847.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th, 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, Pierce limousines, late models, $275 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

RENAULT 1912, beautifully appointed town car, for rent. Latour, 32 West 58th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. Special Classes for AUTO SCHOOL, Owners and Chauffeurs. 1121 BEDFORD AV., Booklet and pass for BROOKLYN. FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 236 W. 67th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, YMCA. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 803 W. 47th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Exceptional executive experience; devise systems, open and close books; handle correspondence, meet people; systematize and manage office detail; now employed; starting salary $25. H 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Knowledge stenography and secretarial duties, controlling accounts, financial statements; thoroughly capable, efficient, educated Christian girl; salary $20; unquestionable references. N 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; double-entry, trial balance; references; typist; $15. H 379 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined young girl wants position as companion to semi-invalid or assist in the care of children; personal reference. 106 West 103d St., care of Mrs. Boyle.

CUMPANION.—Young lady of refinement desires position as companion to invalid or elderly person; best references. 1,000 W. 180th, care Dr. Love, Apt. 1, of E. C. H.

COOK.—No washing or ironing; housekeeper; reference. Fuller, 1054 Riverside.

DENTAL ASSISTANT.—Wanted position with ethical dentist to assist at chair and do secretarial work; references. B 126 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—High class, competent; remodeling; home, out. Telephone 5136 Morningside. Apartment 12B.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Colored woman; references. H. Lynch, care of Reid, 247 West 63d.

GOVERNESS.—English nursery governess desires position for 1, 2 or 3 children; entire charge; good references. Apply by letter. Mlle. Green, Convent, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow wishes position as working housekeeper in apartment or hotel; thoroughly competent; references exchanged. A. T. B., 151 West 31st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman wishes position as working housekeeper for business couple; no washing. Address B. P., Times, Harlem.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Young, refined woman desires position as mother's helper or nursery governess in outskirts of New York, in refined family where conditions will be congenial; salary $35. Experienced, X 378 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Practical experience; middle aged; understands diseases; would travel with invalid, children; reference. Riverside 1485.

NURSE.—Educated German-American, 22, for one or two children; highest references. Inquire 856 9th Av., stationery store.

NURSE.—Practical nurse, at present disengaged. W 68 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance; familiar clerical duties, intelligent; $12. H 387 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, just located in New York, desires position as secretary; broad experience in stenography and general office work; intelligent, discreet; excellent references. B 111 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE. — Expert legal, technical stenographer, desires position with high-class firm; salary $25. H 385 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. Stenographer.—Refined, tactful, reliable, thoroughly competent; knowledge bookkeeping; $18. S. B., 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast and accurate stenographer; neat appearing; conscientious and reliable. Miss G., Candler Bldg., Room 1,005. Bryt. 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young lady; 8 years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; accurate, reliable; absolutely first-class; $20. J 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. Long, valuable experience; excellent assistant to busy executive; good personal appearance; assume responsibilities; $18-$20. H 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, good business training, intelligent, willing, initiative, punctual; give good service; $15. H 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; knowledge switchboard; downtown position preferred; salary $12. N 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar bookkeeping and general office work; references. M. Bockhaus, 86 Lawrence St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman; limited experience; Spanish and English interpreter; understands switchboard. Address T. M., 71 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Initiative; high-class commercial, literary work; excellent experience; $18. W. H., Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper.—Automobile and commercial experience. Mary Wain, 11 West 111th, Harlem 1576.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. H 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—German, French, English; rapid typist; high references. L. A., 621 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced all lines, well educated, seeks position. H 380 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Familiar with all office details; excellent references; $12. H 386 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office assistant, five years' experience, desires change. W 69 Times.

TRANSLATION work done at home; Spanish, French, English. B 130 Times.

TYPIST.—Experienced; knowledge of stenography and all office details; $10. H 375 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 69th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3655.

ACCOUNTANT, age 33, 16 years' experience in credits and bookkeeping, now employed, wishes to make a change; salary $1,800-$1,500 per year. Address A 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, (33;) modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; trial balance; balance sheets; statistician; A1 references. H 387 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; install simplified systems; books opened; expert bookkeeping; periodical auditing; reliable. Laskow, 21 Park Row. Telephone Cortlandt 4205.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books, charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTING.—All branches efficiently and quickly done; moderate charges. Phone 843R Bay Ridge.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER, NOW SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGED, WANTS TO CONFER WITH THE OWNERS OF SOME SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS THAT NEEDS THE DIRECTION OF A WELL-SEASONED, CAPABLE MAN, WHOSE EXPERIENCE QUALIFIES HIM FOR BIGGER THINGS THAN HE IS NOW DOING. B 125 TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—The writer, formerly advertising manager of The Review of Reviews, Scientific American, and Current Opinion, would like similar opportunity; salary $10,000 per year; concession in salary to right future. Mark A. Selsor, 27 West 39th.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (24,) six years' experience in rate and billing department of agency. B 101 Times.

ATTENTION! EXECUTIVES.

I am a man, (34,) of demonstrated executive ability, energy and initiative; if you need a man who can think straight, get results, apply himself, shoulder responsibilities and offer unswerving loyalty either as executive or right hand man to a busy man, please write; have 15 years' broad experience in management, purchasing, sales and mail order promotion and advertising to apply to a good opportunity. H 280 Times Downtown.

A RELIABLE ASSISTANT, equipped for advertising, sales, and promotion work, wants position as executive's helper and right hand man; age 28; college education; good training; experienced sales correspondent in printing and lithographing house; assistant manager weekly trade journal, (advert'sing and circulation work.) X 361 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN, (29,) college education, executive, hustler, thorough business training, proven ability, competent to assist or manage, develop and build any business, desires opportunity to produce; moderate salary; unquestionable references. H 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (33,) capable taking charge, quick, reliable, handling large payrolls, desires employment where such qualifications required, $25. Dowling, 60 Johnson St., Bkln.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; commercial graduate; accounting student at New York University, (evenings); four years' experience. Graduate, B 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, capable, long experience; typist; good education; excellent references; salary moderate. T. G. Patterson, 289 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 20, assistant bookkeeper, office assistant; high school graduate; experienced; references. J. Hochman, 313 East 79th

BOOKKEEPER, part time, for firms not employing bookkeeper; books opened, closed, audited; reasonable. Fisher, 32 Broadway. Broad 965.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, capable office manager, employed at present, desires to make change. Address Efficient, H 369 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, thoroughly reliable; financial statements; moderate salary; excellent references. B 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thorough, reliable, competent; 12 years' experience; all systems, costs; full charge. C. A., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) 5 years experience, correspondent, typist, employed, desires better himself; $18. Box 84, 2,121 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, thoroughly experienced, accurate; controlling accounts; trial balance; $20. H 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21;) controlling accounts; trial balance; operate typewriter; excellent references. M. F., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, high school graduate; rapid, accurate. H 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, references, moderate salary; quick, accurate, reliable. B 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, wholesale or retail house; can prepare ads, and circulars; management. B 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, (28,) experienced; best references; $30. B 112 Times.

BUYER and MANAGER.—Ready-to-wear department; 14 years' department and specialty store experience; energetic and resourceful; seeks connection with live, progressive concern. B 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants position; good references. J. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, English, married, seeks position; 6 years' experience; good mechanic; abstainer; honest; good location, but country preferred. Address William Hogg, 73 West 12th.

COAST SALESMAN.—Office Los Angeles, wants different good lines; also novelties on commission basis for California. E 35 Times.

COLLECTOR or other outside position; man, (42;) experienced salesman; salary. H 395 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (27) with newspaper or magazine as editorial assistant, translator from foreign press, (German-French,) &c., thorough experience; first-class reference. B 70 Times.

COMPANION OR VALET.—Wanted, to work for some man as companion or valet; willing to go anywhere; would like to travel; am 22 years old and a good mixer. Write to R. A. Boyer, 1,602 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

CORRESPONDENT - SECRETARY. — Young man, 25 years old; university graduate, experienced stenographic bookkeeper, general office man; highest references, ability, character; salary $30 week. B 120 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, technically trained, two years' practical experience operating highly technical cost system; possesses initiative and ability. G 398 Times Downtown.

DEPARTMENT STORE. Accountant, bookkeeper, statistical, with initiative and executive ability, seeks position. B. T., 443 Amsterdam Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent on machine layouts and details; A1 references; $22. X 377 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE—OFFICE AND CREDIT MANAGER. THOROUGH EFFICIENT ACCOUNTANT; CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN; UPWARDS OF TWELVE YEARS' SOUND BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; FIVE YEARS WITH ONE CONCERN; AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AS OFFICIAL CAPACITY; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS, PRESENT AND PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS. B 102 TIMES.

EXPORT—IMPORT. Business man, (40,) well known in Europe, especially Scandinavia. B 118 Times.

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE, offices in Paris, wishes to represent American concern. B 115 Times.

LAWYER, WHO HAS HAD 15 YEARS' ACTIVE COMMERCIAL AS WELL AS LEGAL EXPERIENCE, AND WHO HAS ACTED IN A GENERAL ADVISORY CAPACITY TO SEVERAL LARGE, REPUTABLE CONCERNS AND CORPORATIONS, DESIRES TO GIVE PART OF HIS TIME TO RESPONSIBLE AND PROGRESSIVE CONCERN; HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO INTEGRITY AND ABILITY. H 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LAWYER, Yale high scholarship man, six years' law and business experience, wants position; remarkable character references. H 351 Times Downtown.

MAN, well educated, buying experience at large institution, desires employment. H 352 Times Downtown.

MANAGER Cutting Dept., Ladies' Waists.—Experienced all departments of trade. B 65 Times.

MASSEUR.—Professional Swedish masseur to travel with gentleman or treat home. B 129 Times.

MESSENGER, &c., age 45 years, wants position in office of reliable corporation as messenger, porter, or anything where trust is appreciated; have good reference and can furnish bonds. H 366 Times Downtown.

N. Y. U. MAN, A NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MAN, 22, WISHES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE CONCERN; ACCOUNTING FIRM DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; FIVE YEARS' BOOKKEEPING EXPERIENCE; A1 REFERENCES. M. SACKS, 351 EAST 117TH ST. TEL. LENOX 256.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) confidential position or executive's assistant by thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations 15 years. H 362 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE. Young man, (28,) ten years' experience entire management properties, desires to connect with office or chief who would appreciate results; A1 references. B 138 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 30 years old, with 8 years' experience, having full charge of property, is open for position; best of reference. H 360 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Specialty; successful record as sales manager and organizer here and abroad; open for any good proposition. B 111 Times.

SALESMAN wants to handle small side line for local retailers. H 398 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, 35, thorough business experience; ability handle men successfully. H 382 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) Christian, now employed and possessing unusual qualifications, desires employment in a secretarial capacity where ability and achievements are his best recommendation; no agency. H 396 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-MANAGER.—REAL ESTATE. EXPERT WITH 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, MANAGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGE NEGOTIATING, INSURANCE, DESIRES POSITION. CONSCIENTIOUS, H 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY, office manager; legal, corporate, and public utility experience; competent corporation secretary; good stenographer; understands Spanish. H 397 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — College-bred man, (25,) understands accounts, able correspondent, omniverous worker. A. L., 268 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; Christian; well educated, excellent business training; good credentials. H 371 Times Downtown.

STATIONERY SALESMAN, familiar with printing; unusual opportunity; state experience, salary. N 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (28,) well educated, ten years' versatile industrial and railroad experience; well versed in purchasing, selling, and advertising; willing to start in any capacity where initiative wins promotion. B 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, ten years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid typist, neat work; familiar with bookkeeping; some knowledge of Spanish. H 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper, high school graduate, two years' experience, competent, references, wishes permanent position, advancement. H 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) three years' experience, desires position with advancement; some knowledge of Spanish. Victor Ferrari, 93 McDougal St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; reliable, neat worker; $12. H 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—22, experienced, rapid, accurate; excellent references; position with advancement. B 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, 20, high school graduate, desires position with advancement. B 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and law clerk; 5 years' experience and law course. B 62 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINE SHOP. AND DESIGNER MECHANIC.

A1 executive, 18 years' practical experience in the manufacture of the highest grade machinery and precision tools, graduate M. E. Address Box B 140 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, taking business course at N. Y. U., expert at accounting, bookkeeping, business correspondence, desires position with large concern. Benj. Kaster, 67 Wilson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, high school graduate, reside with parents, active and alert, good penman, quick and accurate with figures, some knowledge of bookkeeping, punctual and attentive to business, accustomed to hard work, desires training in a staple business in preference to present salary. Hebrew-American. H 392 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28 years,) having ten years' experience as head of cost and time department, also held position as purchasing agent, seeks position with reliable firm. B 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) intelligent, clerical, stock, selling experience; natural business ability; desires connection offering advancement; references. B 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN (28) wants position with reliable house; willing to go to any part of the globe; college graduate; speaks modern languages. B 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, 26, good education, desires employment where conscientious work will be rewarded with advancement. H 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 4 years' experience with silk, wool, and cotton fabrics, desires reliable position with concern handling piece goods. B 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, 23, refined, good habits, education, experience, wishes position, office or business; salary $12. H 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm; experience in cloak and suit house; understands mail ordering; references. H 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, experienced, desires clerical position, preferably banking, brokerage; good penman, figurer; salary $12. B 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, office experience, well educated technically, desires position having future possibilities; initiative; salary $12. B 121 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, start at bottom; 3 years' clerical experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. Louis Katz, 1,587 Washington Av.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,371 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, educated, ambitious, desires position, wholesale house, where hard work will bring success; stock shipping, selling ability; references. Geiger, 1,638 Jerome Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) knowledge of stenography, selling and commercial experience; can furnish best of references. B 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN with ability, accurate and rapid worker, experience in motion picture and theatrical office routine. B 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN, former U. S. Army officer, wants responsible position in office; experienced. Write W 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced, desires position in office; high school education; reference. F 427 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN desires position evenings; bookkeeping preferred, any work acceptable. H 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, with business experience, desires to work forenoon or afternoon. H 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, responsible, desires position; can furnish cash security. B 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with mercantile house, stock or office. James Lappert, 122 East 107th.

YOUNG MAN, selling ability, experienced, local or road territory. B 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) wishes position. W. Hanigan, 410 East 72d St.

YOUNG SPANIARD, ten years' experience in dry goods business and general office work, wishes position with reliable firm, here or out of town; best references. 801 Times, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLING CLERK.—Familiar with typewriter and quick at figures; advancement assured. W 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; one who has had experience in clothing manufacturing establishment, capable taking entire charge of office; references. J 330 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced double-entry bookkeeping in printing office; must have good habits and furnish responsible references; hours 8 to 5:30. F, H. 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady familiar with double entry bookkeeping and general office work; must furnish best of references. E. & F. Costume Co., 143 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; thoroughly experienced. Reply by letter, stating religion, B 143 Times.

BUYER FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES; EXPERIENCED. X 373 TIMES ANNEX.

COOK wanted, with city references, who will assist at general housework; three in family; no washing; good wages. 318 West 100th St.

EXAMINERS.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST., NEW YORK, REQUIRES

A NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCE IN EXAMINING WOMEN'S AND MISSES' LINGERIE CLOTH AND SILK DRESSES.

GOOD WAGES AND PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; ALSO PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO PROVE CAPABLE.

APPLY TO J. F. ELLIOT, EMPLOYMENT SUPERINTENDENT.

FILING CLERK capable of taking charge of correspondence and data files wanted by an advertising agency; one who has had experience as librarian preferred. W 70 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted. Call 470 West 141st St.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for clerical and office work in large mail-order house. Belasa, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.; near Christopher St. Station, 9th Av. L.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, home of professional woman; three in family; no laundry work; small, modern house, 15 minutes out; salary $40. W 63 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young, bright girl for general housework; no washing; $30. Apartment 67, 92 Morningside Av.

JUNIOR STENOGRAPHER.—Dictaphone experience preferred; downtown office; write nationality, experience, and salary required. X 376 Times Annex.

LADY, refined, young, French or English, (17-24,) care for girl of 8; good salary to right person. Apply Thursday night, De Forrest, 15 West 91st.

LAW STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; must have experience; come well recommended; address in own handwriting, age, experience, salary expected; permanent position. H 376 Times Downtown.

MILLINER.—First-class copyists and makers. Ortlieb, 22 W. 57th St.

MODELS. — SIZE 16, EXPERIENCED IN SHOWROOM; HIGHEST SALARIES; PERMANENT POSITIONS. THE ROBBINS DRESS COMPANY, 136 MADISON AV.

MOTION PICTURE OPPORTUNITY.

The director of a very well-known motion-picture producing company, who is making pictures, can use selected number of male and female non-professional applicants of good mental standing, neat appearance, to play minor parts if talented and qualified. If serious to make this a permanent profession will be given thorough and rigid try-out free. Good wardrobe necessary. Must be willing to follow instructions of director faithfully. Call at once. Director C. M. Ackerman, Victor Studios, 645 West 43d St.

OLD MASTERS.

Lady or gentleman wanted, with good connections, to sell on commission basis, high-class pictures, just arrived from Europe at war prices. Box 101, Dorland Agency, 366 5th Av., New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.

A DESIRABLE POSITION IS OPEN FOR A YOUNG WOMAN AS STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE SPANISH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. ADDRESS "COMPETENT," B 139 TIMES.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Educated woman, capable of explaining to our special list of mothers successful character building plan for children; this plan was prepared under the direction of educators and psychologists whose names are familiar to every mother; one capable of being quickly promoted to branch office management preferred; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES.—Good education, fine appearance; no books or canvassing; commission. Port-O-Phone Corporation, 1,919 Broadway, corner of 64th St. See Mr. Shapiro.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position for a competent stenographer having had several years' experience, and who is willing to apply herself; Underwood machine, and essential that you be rapid at dictation. Call 9 A. M., 162 William St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for office of manufacturing concern for billing, letters, and general office details; desirable position for one wishing pace, and who will stay; salary to start. L. B., 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—General office assistant in mercantile house; experienced; salary, $8-$9 to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, reference. H 399 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in busy law office; none but experienced need apply; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. J 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Experienced; Royal machine; good opportunity for ambitious and accurate girl; $10 to $12. Call 7th floor, 48 West 4th.

STENOGRAPHER in office of manufacturing concern in West Forties; neatness and accuracy preferred to rapidity; state salary desired. B 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, bright, rapid, and accurate. Call after 10, Fabrikoid Manufacturing Company, 47 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experience necessary and familiarity with filing and office detail; salary $12. W 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, quick and accurate; steady position. Carbon Eliminator Co., 2,010 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; salary $14. J 326 Times Downtown.

TYPIST STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be able to keep books for investor; Wall Street experience preferred; hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; salary $15 per week. Apply by letter only to Irwin Buck, 67 Exchange Place, New York City.

TYPIST.—Young lady for clerical work; must write quick but plain hand and must have thorough knowledge to operate typewriter; salary to start, $12 per week, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call between 1 and 2 P. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

TYPIST.—Good at figures; rapid; Remington machine; stenography not essential; salary $9. Hussey, 127 Maiden Lane.

WRAPPERS.

SEVERAL BRIGHT, YOUNG WOMEN ARE REQUIRED AS WRAPPERS OF GENERAL M

POLICE EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE GUNS

Former Soldiers and Sailors of Force Man Battery Ready for Emergency.

900 RECRUITS ANSWER CALL

Department Will Be Increased So Aqueduct Can Be Guarded from Depredations.

In furthering plans to cope with riots or other disorders that might grow out of the present tense international situation, the Police Department received yesterday equipment for machine gun drills. Ten of the guns were received from New Haven, on the steamer Richard Peck, and a squad of 120 policemen, who had had previous military or naval experience, were assigned to man them. Police departments of Jersey towns are following the lead of the New York department in the matter of preparedness, and yesterday the Mayor of Tenafly, James Westervelt, augmented the standing force of the town by swearing in the members of the Fire Department as Deputy Marshals. He directed the police to take up target practice, and it was said that the Special Deputies were to be provided with riot guns.

Active steps were taken yesterday to prepare for an increase in the size of the Police Department and to train men for special duty in the event of an emergency, when Commissioner Arthur Woods, through Inspector Cahalane, ordered the 1,252 applicants who had passed the medical tests to report for preliminary work. About 900, most of them big husky fellows, answered the call and classes were formed immediately. The training of the police "rookies" will be continued daily.

Applicants from Richmond and Queens and from points in Manhattan south of Forty-second Street were directed to report at Police Headquarters, and those in Manhattan, north of Forty-second Street, at the Olympic Club in Manhattan Street. The Bronx recruits met at the rooms of the Bronx Board of Trade at Third Avenue and 137th Street, and those from Brooklyn at Prospect Hall. All the 900 were anxious to get to work, and it is expected that practically all the applicants will have registered by this evening.

The men called yesterday have not been accepted by the Civil Service Board, but have been ranked as physically fit for service. The order says that they will be asked to report each night for an indefinite period and it is probable that a number of them will be added to the department within a short time.

It was said by an official at Police Headquarters that a number of the men might be assigned soon to special duty as the additional work now placed on the regular force has taxed it to the utmost. It was pointed out also that the work of organizing the aqueduct police might be taken up in a few days. This force, it was said, would include 2,000 or more men and the training of that number would require the services of many experienced members of the regular force. It was understood last night that the work of organization and drilling would come under the Police Commissioner.

Numerous anonymous letters telling of activities of alleged German spies in the city have been received at Police Headquarters during the last few days. In most cases investigated, it was said, there was little or no foundation for placing suspicion on the persons named in the letters.

The National Guardsmen and members of the Naval Militia guarding the city's water system and bridges swung their arms and paced their posts as rapidly as possible in an effort to keep warm yesterday and during the night, one of the coldest of the Winter. At their headquarters it was said all had been provided with warm clothing, that shifts were being made as short as practicable, and that hardship and suffering as a result of the cold had been reduced to a minimum.

WILL ACT ON POLICE TODAY.

Senate to Consider Amendments Giving Power to Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Action on final passage of the bill designed to authorize the city authorities of New York to appoint special police to guard the Ashokan dam and other portions of the city's water supply, was postponed until tomorrow when the measure came up in the Senate today.

Senator Lockwood of Brooklyn, introducer of the measure, explained that some amendments seemed desirable. One is intended to harmonize the situation that would be created by having policemen of one county perform duty in other countries. The measure as introduced would provide that the Governor may certify when an emergncy exists.

ADMISSION MAY AID SWANN.

Witness Tells of Perjury in Indictments Prosecutor Dismissed.

David Manusevitz, a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of the World, who testified before the Grand Jury, in the labor disturbances of 1914, that he had been assaulted by Max Sigman and Harry Goldberg, officials of the International Garment Workers, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to an indictment charging him with perjury. On the strength of Manusevitz's testimony, corroborated by two other witnesses, who have since confessed, twenty-eight members of the International Garment Workers were indicted on various charges of assault and extortion.

District Attorney Swann, when he took office, engaged Lucian R. Breckinridge, who was an Assistant District Attorney under Perkins, to investigate the cases. A disagreement arose between the two and Breckinridge resigned. Swann later applied for a dismissal of the indictments on the ground that the cases were without merit. This motion was granted. The application for the discharge of bail, in the same cases, formed the nucleus of the charges of misconduct made against District Attorney Swann by the City Club, acting on information presented by James A. Delehanty, a retiring Judge of General Sessions.

Under examination by Assistant District Attorney Markewich, Manusevitz said that he was induced to perjure himself before the Grand Jury by Max Sulkess, an organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers of the World, who pleaded not guilty to a similar indictment last week. He declared that the defendants had not assaulted him and that he did not know the identity of the real assailants. He admitted he lied when he told the Grand Jury that he was confined to the hospital several weeks as a result of the attack. At that time he was suffering with appendicitis, he went on, and sought treatment at the hospital for his ailment, and not for any injuries.

Manusevitz was remanded in the Tombs, indefinitely, for sentence by Judge McIntyre. He will undoubtedly be a witness before ex-Justice George L. Ingraham, the referee appointed by Governor Whitman to hear the charges against Mr. Swann. Alfred E. Talley, a member of Tammany Hall's Law Committee, who prepared Mr. Swann's answer, said yesterday that Manusevitz's testimony was admissible as evidence.

"It is legal corroborative proof of the suspicion District Attorney Swann had that these labor cases were framed up," he said.

B. R. T. MAN IS FINED $500.

Judge Roy Tells Supt. Dempsey Conviction Is Really the System's.

John J. Dempsey, Superintendent of Transportation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who was convicted of failing to obey an order of the Public Service Commission, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robert H. Roy, in the Kings County Court to pay a fine of $500. Under the law the defendant could have also been sent to prison for one year. The fine was paid under protest. In passing sentence Judge Roy said:

"The verdict in your case, Mr. Dempsey, is more a conviction of the railroad system of this borough than a conviction of you personally. Of course, the evidence presented by the District Attorney fully justified the conviction, for the order of the Public Service Commission which you were charged with failing to obey was plain and simple, and could not have been misunderstood. Yet for over three years it was repeatedly disobeyed.

"The vast majority of our citizens are not unreasonable or unfriedly in their feelings toward our railroad companies, but they have a deep-seated conviction that the railroad has persistently sought to discredit the commission and its orders. The conviction in this case will serve notice that the railroad must observe and obey the law. I am told that this is the first conviction in this country for violation of a public service law. Probably for this reason, but also because you are not an officer of the corporation, I consider that the ends of justice will be met by the imposition of a fine of $500."

The order which was disregarded by Dempsey was issued on Feb. 6, 1912, and provided that all express trains on the Fifth Avenue elevated line should stop at the Third Street station between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M.

FIRE CRIPPLES CABLES.

Mexican Telegraph Co. Terminal Is Damaged, Seven Are Overcome.

The terminal equipment of the Mexican Telegraph Company, in the basement of 66 and 68 Broad Street, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, temporarily cutting off its cable and land wire communications. The blaze started in the storeroom of a sidewalk fruit dealer, and caused such dense smoke that seven firemen were overcome while trying to subdue it. The smoke also poured up through the elevator shafts of the ten-story structure, filling the offices and corridors.

Alfred Rose, night engineer of the building, and several operators of the telegraph company assisted the firemen, but because of the difficulty experienced in reaching the storeroom it was found necessary to smash the sidewalk deadlights and to flood the basement through these openings.

Members of the rescue squad, wearing smoke helmets, rescued the firemen who were overcome, and who, after being revived, returned to the task of fighting the fire. The telegraph battery room was put out of commission, and it was also found that the flames had burned out some of the cable and wire connections.

Officers of the company announced, however, that a direct line to Galveston would be put in service at once.

Milk Stations Served 59,000 Babies.

More than 59,000 babies under 2 years of age were reached by various milk stations in New York City during 1916. The Department of Health served 48,02 babies, the Diet Kitchen Association aided 6,432 cases, and the Straus stations reached 5,986.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Feb. 9, on 5th Av., between 63d and 64th Sts., or 65th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., a narrow platinum bracelet set with diamonds; suitable reward if returned. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Black and white fur carriage robe, from taxicab, between Pennsylvania station and 62d St., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, about 9 o'clock; $25 reward if returned to 51 East 62d St.

LOST—On Monday evening, Feb. 5, at the Cohan Theatre or at the Castle Inn, or in the subway, one dark brown Hudson seal muff; reward. Madison Square 1032, Room 1,014, 1,270 Broadway.

LOST—Flexible sapphire bracelet with 40 stones set in platinum, Feb. 13. Finder kindly return to B. N. Loeb, Hotel Leonori, 63d St. and Madison Av., Apartment 111, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Tuesday P. M., black traveling bag, Madison Av. street car, containing shell-rimmed eyeglasses, small watch, child's clothes; liberal reward. 111 East 19th. Coleman.

LOST—Near Hotel Astor, blue silk handbag, gold trimmings, containing gray leather purse, $3 change, handkerchief marked "P." Return Bowers, 106 Northern Av.; reward.

LOST—On Monday, a Beta Theta Pi fraternity pin, inscribed on back, "Charles Chambers"; suitable reward. 2 Rector St., Room 530.

LOST—Black silk purse, containing $30, on 7th Av. or 59th St., between 7 and 8 o'clock Tuesday evening; reward. Miss Winifred Lowry, 19 West 69th.

LOST — Two reels moving-picture film, on Lafayette St., between Spring and 8th Sts. Finder return to Mutual Film Exchange, 71 West 23d St. Reward.

LOST—Gold brooch, diamond shape, one small diamond, Saturday, between Evergreen Cemetery and 121st St., New York; reward. Return Room 1,170, 200 5th Av.

LOST—Subway train, Tuesday afternoon, a money purse, containing 3 $20 bills, 1 $10, and 3 keys. Finder please return W 56 Times.

LOST—On 5th Av., between 44th and 55th Sts., a watch fob, with gold baseball and football. Return to C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, N. J. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST—From hatrack, Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 12, 12 P. M., dark oxford mixture overcoat, velvet collar, Lord & Taylor make. Liberal reward return to Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Feb. 12, diamond feather bar pin, between Criterion Theatre, Times Square subway to 86th station, and Bretton Hall; reward for return. B 121 Times.

LOST—$50 reward. Between Hotel McAlpin and 58th St. and Broadway, one black silk bag containing money and jewelry. Mrs. O. A. Thomas, 182 West 88th.

$10 REWARD return leather collar box containing collars, gold studs, links; lost Friday. Caldwell, Stuyvesant 4700, 784 B'way.

LOST—Some papers belonging to estate of Edith C. Bryce. Finder kindly return to 52 Vanderbilt Av., Manhattan; suitable reward.

LOST—Monday afternoon, in or near Columbia University, oxidized bardin, flower designed; reward. Sandford, 508 West 114th.

LOST—Gray-blue muffler, silk, on Subway, between Grand Central and 128th St.; reward. H 398 Times Downtown.

LOST—57th St., round coral pin surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward. 120 West 57th St.

LOST—Topaz and pearl brooch, at 77th Street Theatre or between theatre and 75th St. and Columbus Av.; reward. Phone Col. 331.

LOST—Seal muff, taxi, between Hotel Knickerbocker and 100th St. and Broadway; liberal reward. J. W. L., 892 Broadway.

LOST—Dull gold bracelet, sapphire and diamond cluster, 5th Av., 46th to 42d; reward. A. T. Nord, 37 West 36th.

LOST—Man's signet ring, initialed "C. L."; three diamonds, one ruby; liberal reward offered. C. Lewin, 135 West 29th.

LOST—Cane left in Rialto Theatre Monday evening; keepsake; reward. B 99 Times.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Loew's Roof Garden, last night; reward. B 100 Times.

LOST—Blue fox scarf, Sunday, Van Cortlandt Park. Mrs. Markel, 17 West 32d St.

REWARD.—Monday morning, package mail marked "Deviterick, Worth St." Notions, 48 East 21st.

REWARD.—Feb. 2, black fox neckpiece; two skins. Mrs. Normoyle, Governors Island, N. Y.

$150 CASH reward will be paid for return of ermine furs and jewelry taken last Friday night; no questions asked. J. H. W., W 54 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Tuesday, 3 A. M., 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., female Airedale terrier; reward. Anderson, 50 West 9th. Stuyvesant 3900.

LOST—Belgian hound; liberal reward. Fitzsimmons, 391 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 9000.

$10 REWARD for return Yorkshire terrier dog, lost Thursday, 5th Av., 50th St.; owner's name on green collar. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

$10 REWARD for return Airedale dog, male; lost Monday night on 50th St. Taylor, 32 West 50th St.

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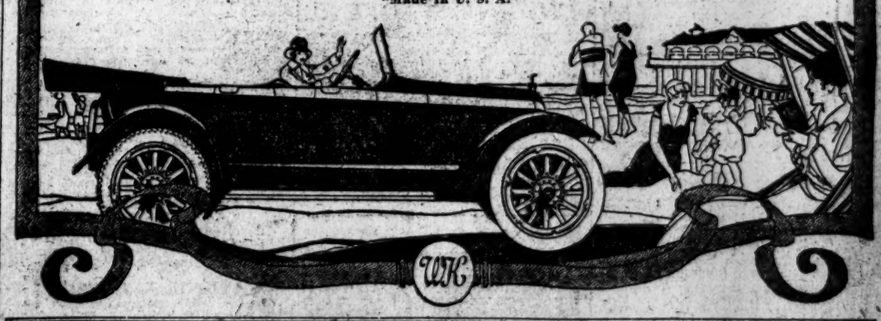

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